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"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.**

SIR,

I TAKE the earliest opportunity to inform you, that, ſoon after my arrival at Madras, I had the good fortune to meet with a friend who commands a country ſhip belonging to one of the ports on the Coromandel coaſt. He immediately gave me a birth, and I have accompanied him hither to take in a cargo of pepper. The laſt evening I had the pleaſure of ſpending in your company in England, you made me promiſe to ſend you a copy of my Journal: but the places we touched at during our voyage outward, have been ſo often and ſo minutely deſcribed, that there remained nothing new to communicate.

I hope, however, that the following account of this ſettlement will be found to contain ſome particulars that are not generally known in Europe. It is founded either on actual obſervation, or on facts and details for which I am indebted to a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed abilities and high rank here.

Pulo-Pinang, to which the Engliſh have given the name of Prince of Wales' Iſland, is ſituated at the entrance of the ſtraits of Malacca, about a mile and a half from the coaſt of Quida, between 5.7 and 5.25 of northern latitude. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth is about eighteen miles: at the north end it is about fifteen miles in breadth; but it decreaſes towards the ſouth to about eleven miles.

The climate is very mild and healthy: for, notwithſtanding its vicinity to the equator, it is never liable to the extremes of heat and cold; ſeldom to violent and never to continued rains as are common on the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar. On the other hand it is frequently refreſhed with agreeable and cooling ſhowers. The ſeaſon of moſt rain is from the beginning of October to the beginning of December, after the ſetting in of the north-eaſt monſoon: then alſo is the greateſt heat, but during the ſouth-weſt monſoons, the violence of which does not extend ſo far into the ſtraits of Malacca, the air is cooled by a delightful alternation of land and ſea-breezes. While, from Quida to Junk Ceylon, the countries only one degree farther to the northward are under the influence of the violent gales and deluges of rain, which mark the ſetting-in and clearing up of the ſouth-weſt monſoons; Prince of Wales' Iſland is bleſſed with a ſerene ſky, and only now and then a day of moderate and light rain, no more than is neceſſary to invigorate and quicken vegetation. Theſe advantages render it a place equally ſuited to European and Aſiatic conſtitutions. During a late excurſion into the country, a few hours ride from Fort-Cornwallis, brought our party to an elevation where the air is cooler by ſixteen to twenty degrees. On theſe ſalubrious heights, European convaleſcents find their health perfectly reſtored in a few weeks; and accordingly they are much reſorted to by invalids from the other Engliſh ſettlements in India.

Almoſt the whole of the northern part is mountainous, and covered with fine timber down to high-water mark. Through the centre run three ranges of hills and fine vallies between them; ſome of which are cultivated with pepper and a variety of fruit-trees. About one half on the Iſland is either level ground, or of ſo gentle an inclination, as eaſily to admit of cultivation. Into the large weſtern bay run two very fine rivulets of remarkably good water; one of which is navigable for ſhips' long-boats, two miles inland, and empties itſelf into the harbour, about a mile to the ſouthward of Fort-Cornwallis. Water is alſo found in all the low parts by digging to the depth of only a few feet.

The uncultivated parts are thickly covered

* The public cannot fail to be gratified with the new and important information contained in this valuable communication, and we have reaſon to believe we ſhall be favoured with others from the ſame intelligent correſpondent.

vered with wood; the hills and dry grounds, with trees of an immenſe ſize mixed with canes, rattans, and a great variety of creeping plants; the ſwamps, with large trees of a more ſlimſy texture, and with the neeboon or cabbage and beetle-nut-tree; and the ground overflowed by the tides, with the mangrove, from the bark of which a rich red dye is prepared, and other trees that grow in ſalt water.

The ſoil is generally light, and in ſome parts ſandy, and mixed with a black vegetable mould. For the moſt part it is too rich for grain; ſo that from its luxuriancy, the crop falls down and rots before it is ripe. The moſt proper objects of cultivation are ſuppoſed to be pepper and other ſpices, and the fruits common on the peninſula of Malacca.

It is well known that the Dutch derived immenſe advantage from the ſale of Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, and Cloves. The true cinnamon tree is peculiar to Ceylon, which is now in our poſſeſſion. The monopoly of the other three ſpices the Dutch Eaſt India Company had for more than a century ſecured to themſelves, by extirpating the trees that produce them wherever they could be found, except in Banda and Amboyna; with which no other nation was allowed to have any intercourſe. When the Iſlands were captured laſt war, the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, and the Indian Government, foreſeeing, I ſuppoſe, that on the reſtoration of peace they would probably be given up again to our rivals, ſent thither an intelligent botaniſt, *under whoſe ſuperintendance the Nutmeg and Clove trees in various ſtages of growth, were tranſported to the coaſt of Sumatra, (near Bencoolen,) and to Prince of Wales' Iſland, where the climate and ſoil have proved ſo congenial to them, that we may hope, ere long, to ſee thoſe valuable ſpices become as plentiful as pepper;* eſpecially as they will not be expoſed here to the hurricanes, which ſome years ago blew down in one night, almoſt all the nutmeg-trees in Banda.

At any rate, the monopoly, which the Dutch had eſtabliſhed by fraud, cruelty, and uſurpation, and cemented with the blood of our countrymen ſacrificed to their avarice, in the infamous maſſacre of Amboyna, is wreſted from them for ever.

I have been told, that the French had before ſucceeded in carrying plants of the clove-tree to the Mauritius and the Weſt Indies, with what ſucceſs I know not; but as we have heard nothing of their produce, it is probable that they have failed.

The iſland produces a great variety of foreſt-trees, many of which are fit for ſhip-building. The Chinga is in much eſteem among the Malays, for the purpoſes of houſe and ſhip-building. A tree at its full growth will yield from 70 to to 90 by 2½ to 3 feet diameter of clear timber. The Pennager, which grows only on the ſea-ſhore and rocky ground, furniſhes knees and crooked timber for ſhips. The Bentanghoor, or red poon, affords the beſt timber for maſts and yards, of any that is produced in India, and is eſteemed next in quality to fir. It grows to a very great ſize and perfectly ſtraight.

The foreſts abound with gum and wood-oil trees. One of the numerous ſpecies of creepers, is about five inches in diameter, and grows continually twiſting like a cork-ſcrew, ſhooting up ſtill in a ſpiral form even when it has nothing to ſupport it: the bark of this paraſite plant, which is remarkably thick, emits, when cut, a white viſcous juice, which, on expoſure to the air, takes in a very few minutes the colour and conſiſtency of elaſtic gum, of the ſame appearance and anſwering the ſame purpoſes as the Caoutchouc of South America.

The indigenous wild quadrupeds were ſome deer and wild hogs. The latter are very large and numerous, and commit great ravages on the lands cultivated with ſugar-cane and yams. Sheep, goats, bullocks, and other animals, that have been introduced by the ſettlers, thrive well and multiply faſt; and haply are not expoſed to the fury of the hyena or other rapacious beaſts of prey, which abound on the Malay coaſt, but none of which are found here.

There are very few birds on the iſland, doves excepted, of which there is great abundance, as well as variety of ſpecies; geeſe, ducks, and other domeſtic fowls, thrive ſurpriſing well; and game and poultry may be furniſhed from the Malay coaſt. At Quïda in particular they are ſo cheap, that a hundred good fowls may be purchaſed for three dollars; from twelve to ſixteen ducks, for one dollar; and the price of a full-grown bullock ſeldom exceeds ſix dollars.

The whole coaſt ſwarms with every kind of fiſh, known in other parts of India. The market is likewiſe plentifully ſupplied with oyſters, cockles, muſcles, and turtle.

The

The number of inhabitants has been eſtimated at thirty thouſand; of theſe above one thouſand are Chineſe. The remainder conſiſts of Malabars, Engliſh, European and Aſiatic Portugueſe, a few Dutch and Daniſh families, Malays, Japaneſe, Acheeneſe, Siameſe, Burmans, Bugguſes, Bengalees, Perſees, Armenians, and Arabs. Each of theſe tribes have a part of the town allotted to them, and nominates one of their own claſs for their head man, who is in ſome degree reſponſible for their conduct.

The ſhops in the Bezar, which are very numerous, are kept by Chineſe and Malabars. The Chineſe are a very induſtrious quiet people, exerciſe almoſt all the handicrafts, and carry on moſt of the retail trade in theſe parts.

The harbour is ſufficiently capacious to hold a large fleet, being the whole of that ſpace between the north-eaſt part of the Iſland and the Quida ſhore, extending a very little way to the point where Fort Cornwallis ſtands. In the whole of this ſpace there is good anchorage for the largeſt ſhips, as the water is always ſmooth, however ſtrongly and from whatever quarter the wind may blow.

In fine, the poſition of Prince of Wales Iſland, its climate, its fertility, its harbours, its produce of large timber, its contiguity to Pegu, which contains moſt abundant teak-foreſts, will render it an acquiſition of great importance, both in a commercial and political point of view; and I doubt not that it will ſoon, under the foſtering care of the Britiſh government, and by the enterpriſing ſpirit of the Britiſh merchants, become what Malacca was during the proſperity of the Portugueſe Empire in India, and in later times Batavia,—the centre and emporium of the commerce of the Eaſtern ſea.

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company were ſo ſenſible of its importance, that they have erected it into a ſeparate ſettlement under a governor and council, and commander of the garriſon of Fort-Cornwallis, which conſiſts of a conſiderable body of Sea-poys and Europeans. There is likewiſe a clergyman of the church of England, a clerk and ſchoolmaſter. Juſtice is adminiſtered nearly in the ſame manner as in the Engliſh ſettlements in India, by a Mayor, Alderman, and Juſtices of the Peace.

I am ſo well pleaſed with this place, that I ſhall with reluctance leave it for the purpoſe of fulfilling my engagement with my preſent employer. Should we in the courſe of our trading voyage touch at any port not much frequented by Europeans, I ſhall not fail to ſend you an account of my adventures, and of whatever ſhall ſeem curious and intereſting

Prince Wales' Iſland, Your's, &c.
Jan. 3, 1806. J. WALLACE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.

No. XXI.

CONTINUATION OF THE QUESTION, "*What are the Ultimate Proſpects of the Arts in England?*"

"If it be a ſin to covet honour, I am the moſt offending ſoul alive."—*Shakeſpeare.*

IN the preceding part of this queſtion, (publiſhed November 1, 1806) ſome arguments were offered, tending to prove that one of the greateſt obſtacles to the ultimate advances of the Arts in England, aroſe from this circumſtance, viz. that commerce, the moſt general and extenſive ſource of Britiſh proſperity, does not afford the *ſpecies* of aid requiſite to the perfection of the liberal arts; that, from its nature, it neither participates in their higheſt views, nor coaleſces with their nobleſt intereſts.

It was propoſed to conſider, next, the probable effects of encouragement given to the cultivation of the arts, and of excitement produced in their progreſs, by the means of honours, and through the channels of diſtinctive rank.

The experience of the naturaliſt demonſtrates, that nothing more powerfully contributes to bring a tender and ſenſitive plant to maturity, and finally to perfection, than the nouriſhment of it by a conſtant renewal of materials agreeable to its original growth, or nature. In a ſimilar manner, reaſon will ſhow us, that, in the intellectual, as in the phyſical garden, the bloſſoms of the tree will ever be moſt beautiful, when the nutrition it receives from the care of ſuperintendance, is congenial with its eſſential qualities.

Honour, if it may not be conſidered as an innate object of deſire in the breaſt of men of talents, is at leaſt the ſenſible image of that impreſſion on the infant mind, inſcrutable in its origin, but indelible in its effect, which alone appears to command the energies and direct the ſuperior exertions of genius. The painter and the poet, indeed, often turn aſide from the guiding brightneſs of their guardian ſtar, to ſeek ſupport, or eaſe, under ignobler influence; but it will be found that they never do ſo without a conſciouſneſs that they degrade, or, as it were,

desert their native faculties, nor without, at the same time, deviating from the paths which lead to excellence and immortality.

On the other hand, necessity may sometimes chain down the reluctant spirit, and the sense of honour may remain firm and vivid, although its call can no longer be obeyed; but, on the supposition of the freedom of choice and action being on an average footing with the moderate conditions of life, it is unquestionable that the wish, the contest for honourable distinctions, may be regarded as the invariable test of such talents as are designed by providence to illumine and instruct mankind.

It is not meant, by honourable distinctions, to imply the acquisition or possession of merely ostentatious, or inappropriate titles, but the acquisition of such marked acknowledgment of eminent powers, as may every where secure the claims of the possessor to deference and respect. Titles and rank bear no essential relation to intrinsic merit, yet are they still the agreed symbols, or, in a manner, the current and legal coin of public esteem. The coin, it is allowed, is often debased, and often counterfeit; but these are circumstances which produce no alteration in the value of its original standard.

If distinctions, then, imply the acknowledgment of superior merit, if they reflect back to the mind the sensation of honour, they must be found to form one of the most congenial modes of eliciting the native powers of genius.

But, they may likewise be considered as necessary to the most salutary exertions of genius. It is desirable, not only to cultivate the genius of our land, but to give to its cultivation a philanthropic tendency, to make it beneficial as well as powerful, and that, while it acquires the force requisite to win admiration, it should also adopt the modes most calculated to obtain our affection. These modes it will the most readily assume, while it looks forward to a return of favourable attention from the minds of those, to whom it directs its influence. Merit, compelled to watch and cherish in solitude the germs of internal talent, and unable finally to rescue its claims from obscurity, will not, indeed, lose its powers, nor forfeit its essential title to superiority, but it is in danger of eventually assuming an air more savage than benevolent, of dictating rather than persuading, of deterring instead of inviting: if urged to contest by opposition, it too frequently deserts the paths of instruction, to obey the impulses of irritated feelings, derides or stigmatizes what nature would have prompted it to admire, and endeavours to subvert what it is not allowed to polish.

Every laudable purpose of society, with regard to the arts, is therefore accomplished by annexing honours to the successful exertion of talents. Nor is this doctrine new in respect of the general institutions of all civilized nations, for the progress of intellectual studies. It is, fortunately for learning, new only in respect to the cultivation of the arts of painting and sculpture; and, unfortunately for us, it is, in this respect, newer in England than in any other country in Europe. An Academy of the Arts established by royal favour has, indeed, elevated a certain number from the common mass, and the industry of its members has secured them from the desolating prospect of mendicity; but there is no great honour in attaining what it is a disgrace not to avoid; the feat which mediocrity may reach cannot be a ground of distinction; for other distinctions are necessary towards the exaltation of the arts.

Let us now enquire what other rewards of honour are open to those arts in England. The only one which our state acknowledges, is the title of King's Painter, annexed to an office to which the painter is generally advanced, not by public competition, but by private favour, and so little regarded as an object of fame, that the artist, if he do not disdain, at least overlooks the employment; for he hires inferior painters at a cheap rate, to paint the pictures required of him, and to enable him to take what he regards as the only respectable fruits of his office, into his pocket. This office was, some years since, ludicrously conferred on the late Sir Joshua Reynolds: I say ludicrously, for who but must smile on reflecting that an artist, to whom the sovereign always declined to sit for his portrait, was chosen to convey the resemblance of that very monarch to foreign nations, and to their latest posterity? Yet, ridiculous as this circumstance may appear, it was, alas! the only instance of royal favour which graced the professional efforts of that most accomplished painter, either before or after he became, from secondary views, the titled President of the Academy.—He, to whose hand nature gave her own truth, and from whose pencil she borrowed grace, he, by whom Alexander would have chosen, in the polished age of Greece, to transmit his image to future ages,

ages, abſolved his long career of public admiration, wholly unemployed by the ſovereign, whoſe reign and country he adorned.

This extraordinary, nay, almoſt incredible circumſtance, leads to the fuller elucidation of the nature of thoſe national diſtinctions, which may be conſidered as provocative of talent. Reynolds, with us, was a Knight, and King's Painter; but theſe honours were ſo far from ſerving as a ground of future emulation in his art, that they have merely left a riddle, ſcarce to be ſolved by poſterity, wherefore no picture of an artiſt ſo ſignalized, is to be found in any of the various palaces of his ſovereign. It is evident, therefore, that the caſe of Reynolds, notwithſtanding nominal honours, cannot be quoted as an inſtance of due diſtinction conferred on merit; on the contrary, it may be ſafely aſſerted, that at leaſt half of the opportunity offered by the life of ſo illuſtrious an artiſt, to raiſe the character and general eſtimation of Engliſh art, was loſt to our country for want of proper excitements, whereby his talents might have been fully called into exertion.

This inſtance is ſufficient to explain the views of our enquiry, regarding the influence of honours and rank on the arts. Such honours as empty titles can beſtow, by no means appear to conſtitute the ſpecies of diſtinction, which may be ſuppoſed at once to reward and ſtimulate genius. Before the arts can be expected to reach their ultimate degree of elevation in a philoſophical land, a more ſolid and permanent baſis muſt ſupport the honours to be allotted to them, and they muſt find their eſtabliſhment on fair and public ground, where their claims may be duly inveſtigated, and as duly rewarded. If they be truly denominated liberal arts, it is among the national claſſes of liberal ſtudy that they muſt take their ſtation. It is here that they muſt be taught to ſeek for diſtinction, not from the favour of a partial admirer, or a courtly patron, but from the more exalted ſuffrages of learning and patriotiſm.

It may be the more requiſite to inſiſt on this point, on account of ſome unjuſt prejudices under which the arts of deſign evidently labour in this country. The degree of rank or eſtimation, in which we hold thoſe ſtudies, is at variance with the terms in which we ſpeak of them. We call them liberal arts; but how can that be conſtrued liberal which is unconnected with eſtabliſhed liberal education, and in which no perſon in the liberal claſſes of life would profeſſionally engage? The father who would bring his ſon up to the practice of phyſic, or the law, will heſitate to make him a painter or a ſculptor.

Our preſent ſyſtem of opinions therefore, allows painters to be gentlemen, but will not allow gentlemen to be painters. Men of liberal rank, in their intercourſe with artiſts, rather conſider them as entitled to their condeſcenſion, than as admitted to their preſence on a footing of equality. Indeed, ſo little has the profeſſion of a painter been hitherto made the ſubject of attention, by the reflecting claſſes of ſociety, that the mental part of it, and the mechanical, are ſtill ſpoken of under the ſame denomination; and a painter is equally a term expreſſive of the man who fills the mind with the awful exhibitions of the Siſtine Chapel, and of him who covers the wainſcot or the walls of our houſes, to ſecure them from the injuries of ſmoke and rain.

There is, no doubt, a reaſon of a more ſubſtantial nature to be given, wherefore, an Engliſh gentleman ſhould not conſider painting as an eligible employment for his ſon, viz. the impoſſibility of acquiring wealth by the purſuit of it; and this, as was ſhewn in the former part of the queſtion, is a fault inherent in its nature. With regard merely to honour, many ſituations in life are preferred for our children, which yet we can hardly eſteem more creditable to the holders. It, certainly is no where thought more honourable, for inſtance, to *brew* than to *paint*, to fabricate that which eclipſes the intellect than that which enlightens it; but brewing is productive of immenſe opulence, painting of none. Let it not be ſuppoſed, from this compariſon, that the Enquirer, who is an Engliſhman, harbours the leaſt thought of diſreſpect to the patrons and providers of a liquor from which he derives daily comfort. In an enlightened country like our own, every honeſt employment ſhould fit a man for the moſt diſtinguiſhed general ſociety. It is only meant to aſſert that, in the probability of acquiring opulence, painting cannot and ought not to enter into competition with ſuch trades as England diſplays. But there is, therefore, the ſtronger neceſſity for enforcing its claims to reward in another line; and, until this be done, until the various claſſification of the arts be farther determined, and their proportional degrees of rank and value aſcertained, it will, with reſpect to national character, be a magnificent, but vain profuſion, to offer medley premiums to the

pretenſions

pretenſions of merit, or to tempt an encreaſe of the number of performances by pecuniary reward.

From a conſideration of the whole of theſe circumſtances, is not the ſpecies of honours, requiſite for the advance of the arts in England, clearly pointed out to us? Can it be denied that painting, in the preſent view of the nation, demands to have its place aſſigned to it amongſt ſimilar liberal ſtudies of our Univerſities, and its progreſſive ſteps of cultivation rewarded with ſimilar honours?

In what manner ſuch an arrangement could take place in our colleges, may admit of doubt. The arts would run a riſk of being regarded as innovation, by the ſettled cultivation of other long eſtabliſhed modes of learning. But if an opportunity ſhould ever preſent itſelf, propitious to the wiſhes of the artiſt, if the ſtructure of a new college ſhould be planned, open to any mould of inſtitution which the deſire of the founder, and the laws of the country may unite to ſanction, within the walls of ſuch an edifice would it be extravagant to hope that every latter advancement of ſocial illumination may aſſume its juſt ſtate and privileges?

To ſtate the whole reſult of the queſtion: in congenial cultivation, watchful encouragement, and juſt, public diſtinctions, will be found the true ſupports of genius. Such is the real channel of honour, in which the graphic artiſt, under the philoſophic guidance of Engliſh patriotiſm, may hope to rival

> "What e'er of Latian or of Grecian fame
> Sounds in the ear of Time;"

and ſuch are the deſirable means of perfecting the ultimate proſpects of the Arts in England.

P.S. The writer of this paper has juſt heard with aſtoniſhment, and let him be pardoned if he adds, not without ſentiments of indignation, that the Univerſity of Cambridge has ſent a commiſſion to a foreign artiſt, for the execution of a ſtatue, voted in grateful remembrance of William Pitt. Such a rumour would perhaps be beſt received with diſbelief; but, if it muſt be credited, let an Enquirer be allowed to aſk, on what ground of public or private duty to our country, is ſuch a commiſſion founded? Let him aſk of the Directors of the learned Colleges, whether, if they were deſirous to celebrate the late illuſtrious ſtateſman of Britain in a funeral Eulogy, they would propoſe to ſeek an encomiaſt, properly accompliſhed for the national taſk, in the ſchools of a foreign land? Yet the orators of France and Germany are exactly as far ſuperior to the Engliſh orator, as the ſculptors of Italy, or any other modern country, are to the Engliſh ſculptor.

Grant, if you will, that ſome nice advantage of talents lay on the ſide of the foreign artiſt, would it be, in that caſe, the ſpirit of patriotiſm, which ſhould conſent to forfeit the ſplendid opportunity of adding ardour to native genius? Would it be her voice, which ſhould invite the attention of the univerſe to our inferiority?—to our inferiority during a period when the exalted faculties of England were directed by the man, to whoſe glory the monument is raiſed? Or would it add to that glory, to perpetuate, in the very means by which the monument exiſts, the record of an inſufficient culture of the arts under his adminiſtration?—inſufficient even to the exhibition of a form, or a feature? Alas! poor England!

But are the learned members of the Univerſity of Cambridge yet unapprized that there exiſt ſculptors in our own country, who ſee no living competitors?

The ſource of the error, into which a well-intentioned zeal has been led on this occaſion, lies in the want of proper acquaintance with the arts, and the whole circumſtance contributes to ſtrengthen what has been already propoſed in this paper, with reſpect to a National Eſtabliſhment for Painting and Sculpture. Had thoſe arts been matriculated in the colleges of England, ſuch an opprobrium could not have fallen, in the preſent day, on our Arts, and on our Univerſities.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

I CANNOT reſiſt ſome obſervations on what is ſaid by the author of the Memoirs of the Duke of Richmond: which I admit in general, to be reſpectably written.

The firſt objection which ſtrikes me, relates to the remark on Mr. Fox.

That excellent man, the beſt and greateſt and moſt diſintereſted of our ſtateſmen, was in office only from the beginning of February, till his death on the 13th of September following. Coming into office at ſuch an arduous criſis; what more, in ſo ſhort a time, could he be expected to do than he performed? What pledge has he deſerted? And how has he atchieved little as a practical ſtateſman? Had he carried nothing but the Reſolve for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, that in itſelf would have been an achievement, eſpecially all the diſcouraging and impeding circumſtances conſidered, ſufficient to fill the ſhort career of his adminiſtration with a glory worthy of his preceding life; ſufficient to have proved the ſincerity of his other pledges; if, indeed, in

in ſuch an open ingenuous mind, a mind ſo alive to freedom and humanity, that ſincerity could have been doubted. The negociation for peace—will any doubt his ſincerity in that? will any doubt whether it contains great and characteriſtic features of ability, openneſs, and conciliating wiſdom? And what fairer or better qualities of a practical ſtateſman? It can now only be conjectured how far he would have ſucceeded in obtaining a peace, honourable, and which, with reaſon, ſhould have been ſatisfactory, to all parties, had his life been continued ſome few months longer. I know from his own hand his unchanged ſentiments on the greateſt political objects which can concern us and the general intereſts. They were the ſentiments of his life. I know them by a letter with which he honoured me after he came into office this laſt time. I know them by the general tenor of his life, character, and conduct, which he maintained to the laſt. The honour of Mr. Fox I regard as a ſplendid, ample, imperiſhable part of the honour of the Engliſh nation; and of humanity itſelf. It cannot therefore be but that I muſt ſtrongly feel any thing which tends, (moſt cauſeleſsly, in my firm opinion,) to diminiſh the public eſteem and affectionate veneration, which, for the ſake of the public, ought perpetually to accompany his name and memory.

To the Duke of Richmond it is objected that he "recommended *univerſal ſuffrage;* and, by inducing the correſponding ſocieties to act on exaggerated principles of reform, brought the idea of reform into diſrepute; and tended not a little to render every propoſition of reform obnoxious."

Now the fact is, that long before thoſe called correſpending-ſocieties exiſted, Major Cartwright, whom but to name is his encomium, had recommended univerſal ſuffrage: had recommended it with a force of reaſoning and facts, more eaſy to be encountered by vague objections, than calmly and diſtinctly anſwered. Among the friends of that ſyſtem was to be found that true, and calm, and energetic patriot, Dr. John Jebb; and others, whom death has removed from the ſphere of human uſefulneſs. The Conſtitutional Society had acted upon theſe recommendations. For one, I have never relinquiſhed my opinion: that this reform is, in the ſprit of our conſtitution, the moſt practicable, the moſt beneficial, were it adopted. I am convinced too, that any plan which does not ſo cloſely approximate to this, as at leaſt to include all houſeholders, will be ſhockingly defective in point of juſtice, policy, utility, and permanence. All terrors founded upon the example of France, and brought up to bear againſt this ſyſtem of reform, are groundleſs in point of fact. The repreſentation of France has graduallydwindled to a narrower and a narrower ſcale, till it became evaneſcent; and the horrors of deſpotiſm which have overclouded the fair proſpects of the Revolution, have originated in cauſes quite oppoſite to equality and un-equality of repreſentation. America, the only part of the globe which can be quoted at all, certainly will not be quoted as an argument againſt the rights of univerſal ſuffrage.

But were it even true that univerſal ſuffrage were not ſo ſafe and beneficial, the cauſe why all degrees and meaſure of parliamentary reform has been deſerted, is not to be ſought here; the cauſe why the mention of parliamentary reform has been brought into the moſt unmerited ſuſpicion and diſgrace, is not to be ſought here. Thoſe who dare to open their eyes, ere it be too late, cannot be at a loſs where to find it. Partial intereſts, prejudice, groundleſs and extravagant alarms, apathy, and deſpondency, will explain the whole.

I have reaſon to be convinced, and there are public proofs of it, that the moſt early and active friends of univerſal ſuffrage would have co-operated with Mr. Flood's, and Mr. Grey's plans. And Mr. Wyvill, whoſe diſtinguiſhed perſeverance in the cauſe of reform ought ever to be remembered with reſpect, would have extended, and had extended, his views of reform: though he declined going ſo far as univerſal ſuffrage; thinking it inexpedient in the preſent ſtate of ſociety in this country.

Only not precluding gradual reform, nor paſſing an injurious, unfounded, and at beſt unneceſſary ſentence on the friends of the moſt extenſive reform, that great object might and would have gone on, had not Mr. Pitt choſen to lay it aſide; and not merely to lay it aſide, but to abandon it to diſcredit, ſuſpicion, and abuſe, thrown on thoſe who had the conſtancy to avow themſelves ſtill convinced of the expediency and neceſſity of carrying it into effect. This, from him, certainly ought not to have been imaginable. I do not willingly blame the dead; and the only characteriſtic feature of his adminiſtration,

adminiſtration, in which he perſevered, that I can praiſe, I moſt willingly praiſe; his adoption of the plan which Lord North, on the ſuggeſtion of Dr. Price, * and other able men in the other part of the Iſland, loſt the ſolid glory of adopting, the eſtabliſhment of a Sinking Fund. But it is fit to juſtify whether the living or the dead, ſo far as it can be done on ſatisfactory grounds, and eſpecially when that juſtification turns on principles of the utmoſt importance to the community in general.

None, I think, can ſuſpect the late Duke of Richmond of being led by prejudice, or any unbecoming motive, to ſtand forth in ſupport of the principle of univerſal ſuffrage. That he yielded to clamour or abuſe, or apprehenſion of the unfitneſs of the times, and ceaſed to ſupport that, or ſome comprehenſive plan of parliamentary reform, ſeems more difficult to juſtify and much to be regretted.

Troſton, Your's, &c.
February 8, 1807. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING received an anonymous letter ſigned "A Lover of Muſic," dated Strand, January 31, 1807, I take this public opportunity of acknowledging the favour, and imparting my further opinions on the ſubject to the author. The deſign of this gentleman, who deſerves great praiſe for the clearneſs and facility with which he writes, and whom I ſhall venture to diſtinguiſh by the name of Mr. A. (as being the beſt, and therefore the firſt writer on the Stanhope Temperament,) is to confute the ſlimſy objections of Mr. C.

1. Mr. A. ſhews, that the third of the ſcale of A with three ſharps differs from that of the equal temperament, and that Mr. C.'s objections are unfounded.

2. That the dominants of the ſame ſcale are better, according to Lord Stanhope, than thoſe of Kirnberger. This is ſo evident, that it needs no comment.

3. That Mr. C. probably never heard the Stanhope ſyſtem of tuning, and therefore, I am happy to announce, both from Lord S. himſelf, and Mr. A. that Mr. Loeſchman, No. 82, Newman-ſtreet, is employed in the practical method above-mentioned.

4. That Lord Stanhope divides and diſpoſes the natural differences of Quints and Tierces, by giving to every ſcale a more decided *character*. By thus encreaſing the effect of modulation, former defects become uſeful ornaments, and prove that nature did not conſtitute theſe defects in vain.

5. That modulation would fail, if the new ſcales had not a decided difference of *character*, &c. &c.

My friend Dr. Clement Smith, of Richmond, in Surry, thinks that the laſt ſentence in my former letter on this ſubject, is rather ambiguous.- I had not then time to explain ſo fully my meaning as I can now, and at the ſame time am happy to anſwer the queries of Mr. A.

Every thinking muſician admits, that different ſcales produce different effects, or, in other words have, what Lord Stanhope calls *variety of character*. This is a general term, applicable not only to poetry, painting, and muſic; but even to morals, politics, religion, &c. &c. &c.

In a muſical ſenſe, it may be ſubdivided into three diſtinct claſſes, *natural*, *orcheſtral*, and *partitional*, and perhaps a further Analyſis may throw ſtill further light on the ſubject.

1. By *natural character*, I mean that peculiar effect which depends ſolely on the pitch, and conſequently on the compaſs of the leading melody. This was by the ancient church writers termed *Ambitus*.

2. By *orcheſtral character*, I mean that brilliancy which ariſes to the ſcales with ſharp ſignatures, from the open ſtrings of the violins, &c. in G, D, A, and E; while the ſtopped tonics and dominants of F, B flat, E flat, and A flat, are ſoft, &c.

3. By *partitional character*, I mean that more fully deſcribed by Lord Stanhope, at page 19, of his pamphlet; and upon which Mr. C. has ſo curiouſly commented, as Mr. A. ſo juſtly obſerves.

I have the ſatisfaction of announcing, that Lord Stanhope himſelf, conſiders this Analyſis as true, and philoſophical; at the ſame time we ſhall be happy to receive any more complete ideas on the ſubject.

For myſelf, individually, I can promiſe that no labour of reſearch will be wanting on my part; and that I will take the utmoſt care, that no *prejudice*, nor *partial view* of the ſubject, ſhall, on any account, induce me to ſhut my eyes againſt the light of truth. Your's, &c.

Feb. 14, 1807, J. WALL CALLCOTT.
7, *Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet.*

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* In his Tract on Civil Liberty, during the American war.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* POLAND, *by an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, *recently returned from that* COUNTRY, *after a* RESIDENCE *in it of* TWO YEARS.

THE ſoil of Poland, with the exception of the few plains, moraſſes, &c. is almoſt entirely of ſand; or, if it varies, it is to a light loam, in which the ſand greatly predominates. Hence its cultivation, in the manner it is there conducted, is attended with little trouble and expence. We no where ſee more than a ploughman with his plough and a ſingle pair of ſmall bullocks, not bigger than Engliſh ſteers, to produce a fallow. There is ſcarcely ſuch a thing as manure to be ſeen, and the produce is proportionally ſmall. The average crop is ſix to one of the quantity ſown: of theſe ſix parts, two only are calculated to go to market, the reſt being appropriated to defraying the expences of cultivation, living, &c. The ſkilful farmer will inſtantly diſcover, that the agriculture of Poland is ſuſceptible of great improvement. It is but juſt to acknowledge, however, that the Pruſſian diviſion exhibits various marks of increaſed attention to this important object. I obſerved that the lands, in a few inſtances, begin to be encloſed: for, generally ſpeaking, the whole country is without any encloſure; the ſtones, which are often abundant, are collected into large heaps, in order to be conveyed away; and here and there is to be ſeen a ſmall quantity of manure. The villages, too, are in ſome places partially rebuilt, and the houſes more firmly conſtructed. In particular, the farm-houſe of a village towers more conſpicuouſly above the reſt, is ſometimes built of brick, and white-waſhed. There are inſtances of this in Auſtrian Poland, but they are far leſs frequent. The improvements in this diviſion, though ſome have unqueſtionably taken place, are leſs obvious; and conſiſt rather in the general benefits of greater ſecurity ariſing from the protection of a regular government.

The lands are commonly let out into farms; and in ſome inſtances farmed by the proprietor, who is almoſt always a noble. The latter mode is rarely reſorted to, except perhaps in reſpect of a ſmall quantity of land lying contiguous to the country-ſeat of the poſſeſſor: for, as every thing muſt be done by agents, theſe conſume and even pilfer too large a portion of the profits. A Poliſh farm, of any conſiderable extent, commonly conſiſts of ſeveral thouſands of acres, including open land and foreſt; and the annual rent of ſuch a farm amounts to four or five hundred ducats (about 200 or 250l. ſterling). Its value, however, is not eſtimated by the number of acres, but by the number of villages within its circumference: for, as the population of Poland bears no ſort of proportion to its vaſt expanſion, the firſt enquiry of a farmer about to contract for a farm is, how is it peopled? The population of the country is univerſally allowed to be very inadequate to the proper cultivation of the ſoil. I ſhall give the reader a more accurate eſtimate of the average revenue of lands, by the following ſtatement. The territory of a nobleman, the extent of which I had an opportunity of aſcertaining with ſome exactneſs, is about five thouſand ſquare miles; which produces an income of about 100,000 ducats, or 50,000l. ſterling: this gives only 50l. a year for every twenty ſquare miles.

Poland produces almoſt every ſpecies of grain, though wheat is the principal. Rye is alſo very abundant; for the bread of the peaſantry conſiſts almoſt entirely of this grain. The general market is Dantzic, where farmers from the interior of the country reſide, during the ſummer, for ſix weeks or two months together, or till they have ſold the quantity of corn they have had conveyed thither. Heavy impoſts, however, have been laid by the Pruſſian government on all articles tranſported on the Viſtula. Speaking of the navigation of this river, I ought not to forget the immenſe floats of timber which are ſeen every now and then moving ſlowly down the ſtream: for the current is not rapid, except in the ſpring. On theſe floats are conſtructed ſmall cabins, which ſerve for the habitation of the pilot, or *floatman*, during his long voyage. The ditch of the fortifications at Dantzic is ſo ſtuffed with pieces of timber, though not wattled together like the floats, that in ſome places you may almoſt croſs, ſtepping from one to the other. The Dantzickers, expecting at this time a viſit from the French, muſt have cleared their ditch.

The cattle are in general very ſmall, and commonly very poor when killed for the table. Even at the beſt houſes, the beef is frequently larded with bacon. The veal is ſomewhat better. Mutton ſeems to be the moſt rare: I have ſel-

dom ſeen a flock of ſheep. Not only the cattle in general, but the cows, are driven about in large herds in ſummer, to collect a ſcanty ſuſtenance among the ſtubble. Hence, a Poliſh cow, from its diminutive ſize and its feed, probably gives not more than a third of the milk yielded by an Engliſh cow. I have counted, forty, fifty, and even ſixty cows, in theſe *paſtoral* dairies. The cheeſe is uſually poor and hard. The pigs fare in like manner, of which large droves are every where to be ſeen in the ſtubble. The beſt paſturage, excluſive of the plains, is found on the occaſional green patches in the foreſts. In winter, the cattle are ſtalled, the ground being covered with ſnow. Poultry abounds every where; obviouſly from the general abundance of corn.

The Poliſh horſes are alſo a ſmall, but a hardy race. The horſes of the Huſſars can be rarely, if ever, above fourteen hands high; but they are ſpoken of in terms of high admiration as war-horſes, and, from their activity in performing the various military manœuvres and evolutions, as more ſerviceable than our heavy Engliſh horſes. The common poſt-horſes too, though low, and ill-ſhaped to a high degree, will yet travel at a rate little inferior to that of our mail-coaches. Engliſh horſes are in great requeſt; but though the nobles have ſome good ones, it ſeems very clear that our jockeys contrive to impoſe upon them many which were probably the refuſe of the Engliſh markets. Scarcely a horſe of any deſcription arrives in Poland, without a coſt of at leaſt 200l. including the purchaſe-money and the expences of tranſportation. They have ſome, indeed, of which the original purchaſe-money was double that ſum, or even more.

Of wild animals, the roe-buck furniſhes the moſt frequent article of food. When dreſſed, its fleſh is of a dark colour, like that of the hare, but more tender and ſavoury. It makes an admirable diſh. There are hares, too, in ſufficient abundance. Wild fowl is alſo plentiful.

The principal ſavage animals are wolves and wild boars, the hunting of which conſtitutes a favourite diverſion with the Poles, during the winter. Both of theſe may be conſidered as common, particularly the former; as a proof of which I may mention the following circumſtances:—A horſe happened to die, and the carcaſe was dragged within the verge of a foreſt, probably not more than a quarter of a mile from the ſtable. Some perſons with guns lay in ambuſh, in the certainty that wolves would appear. Several came in a ſhort time; but the men unluckily miſſed their mark on this occaſion, and the animals were afterwards more cautious, though the carcaſe ſoon diſappeared, in all probability without much aid from dogs. On another occaſion, a wolf had the audacity to enter a public houſe in the day-time; but as the houſe was fortunately crowded with peaſants, they ſucceeded in killing him. In very ſevere winters, I was informed, that a whole pack of wolves will ſometimes attack a carriage as it paſſes through a foreſt. The horſes are commonly the firſt and moſt deſired victims; though an anecdote, which commemorates the generous reſolution of a ſervant, proves that they occaſionally give this uncoveted preference to men. A gentleman was travelling, with his valet-de-chambre, in a ſledge through a foreſt, when they were ſuddenly attacked by a number of wolves, who leaped furiouſly at the carriage. The ſervant, who inſtantly ſaw that one of them at leaſt muſt be ſacrificed, exclaimed, Protect my wife and children; and inſtantly leaped into the midſt of them. His maſter drove wildly on, and eſcaped.

The kitchen-garden in Poland is not very abundantly furniſhed. Their dinners have commonly an inconſiderable proportion of vegetables. Potatoes are rare; and when produced, are ſerved in ſlices, having been browned and baſted under a roaſting piece of meat. They eat cabbage only with boiled beef. It is always ill-boiled, and never looks nice. Carrots are alſo ſometimes ſeen, and four-crout is not uncommon; but ſallad-herbs conſtitute the moſt frequent, and the moſt agreeable, vegetables both in winter and ſummer. Upon the whole, there is a great deficiency of vegetable food at their meals; a deficiency which is ſupplied by copious draughts of a light beer, which in a moderate quantity is wholeſome enough, though perhaps not a very good ſuccedaneum to Engliſh porter. There is alſo a weak Rheniſh wine, a ſmall decanter of which is placed near each perſon, and which is always drunk mixed with water, which it ſlightly acidulates. The ſtronger wines are chiefly from Hungary, a red ſpecies of which diſtantly reſembles our port; but

but the beſt ſort is of a light colour. The higheſt price is not more than a ſhilling a bottle. This laſt is frequently kept a great number of years. I have myſelf drunk wine of this ſpecies, which had been kept a hundred years. It is then very ſtrong; and no liquor can be more fine, mellow, and delicious. When new, it is ſomewhat harſh. The French wines, too, are not uncommon, though not in ordinary uſe. Engliſh bottled-porter, likewiſe, is to be had in all the large towns, and even at the beſt public-houſes on the moſt frequented roads; at the high price, however, of about one and twenty pence a bottle, in Engliſh money; and, from having paſſed the ſea, it is commonly even of a ſuperior flavour to bottled-porter in England.

The moſt abundant fruits are perhaps raſpberries and ſtrawberries. There are few apples or pears, and no cyder nor perry. The genuine liquors of the country are beer, and a ſort of ſpirit reſembling whiſky more than any other ſpirit, and is uſually converted into a cordial by the infuſion of hot ſpices. The beer met with at the public-houſes, is always ſo weak and flat as to be ſcarcely drinkable. The ſpirit is alſo wretched ſtuff; but the *liqueurs*, which are common and of various ſorts, are very fine. On the roads we ſometimes get a little mead, which is always very bad; as well as an ordinary French wine.

The climate of Poland, in the different ſeaſons, paſſes through a wide range of temperature. In the depth of winter, the thermometer of Fahrenheit fluctuates between 16 and 24 degrees below the freezing point. I ſpeak of a ſituation about 70 Engliſh miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Warſaw, but the ſtatement is alſo applicable, or nearly, to that city. The winter of the latter end of 1804, and the beginning of 1805, which I ſpent in Poland, was unuſually long and ſevere. It laſted for ſeven months; during ſix of which, the whole face of the country—land, water, trees, and houſes—was completely covered with ſnow. It is curious and wonderful to behold all nature thus literally a *blanc*—thus robed, ſo many months, in a ſheet of univerſal whiteneſs! If there be any wind, it blows keenly, not forcibly, from the north or north-eaſt; more commonly, it is perfectly ſtill, and ſo clear, that one can almoſt *ſee* the cold: the ſun, the while, pours his gliſtening glory on the ſubject ſnow, impenetrable as a rock to his beams. This is the ſort of ſeaſon which the Poles admire; this is the time for the *diverſion* of the ſledge. In this weather, they will travel hundreds of miles, undaunted either by the cold or the wretched accommodations ſometimes to be met with; and even with leſs ceremony than Engliſhmen occaſionally make to travel a hundred miles, at the ſame ſeaſon of the year, in our mild climate. When on a journey, the ſledges go at the rate of ſeventy or eighty miles a day; and often proceed by night, as well as by day. All ſorts of carriages are ſo contrived as to be placed on ſledges, as occaſion requires. A ſeries of coaches, chariots, and other carriages thus ſituated (as when a family travels), furniſhes a very odd ſpectacle to a perſon unaccuſtomed to ſuch things; and what ſeems ſtill more ſtrange, is the very circumſtance of meeting a number of handſome carriages and genteel travellers in ſuch a dreary wilderneſs of froſt and ſnow as a Poliſh winter exhibits! The view of any traces of the elegant arts, or of any appearances of poliſhed ſociety, is ſo little in uniſon with ſurrounding objects, that it is like the effect of enchantment!

The winters moſt dreaded by the Poles are rainy winters, or thoſe in which rain alternates with froſt. The roads, whether from the melting of the abundant ſnow, or from their being glazed with ſubſequent froſt, become almoſt impaſſable. I myſelf witneſſed the general thaw at the commencement of ſpring; and can aver, without hazard of contradiction, that even Poland is at no time ſo little deſirable as a place of reſidence. We are told, that during the preſent winter the rains have been continual. To me, who know what muſt be the phyſical condition of things in ſuch a ſeaſon, the grievous mortality which is ſaid to have afflicted the French army, can be matter neither of aſtoniſhment nor doubt. Nor can I well conceive, how two ſuch vaſt armies as the Ruſſian and French can be at all ſubſiſted in winter, for any length of time, in this wild region: at leaſt, within ſuch a diſtance of each other as to be capable of any extenſive and effective operations. They muſt ſpeedily produce a famine throughout a circumference of ſpace, a hundred miles diameter. The wretchedneſs, and relative diſtances of the towns and villages; the habitually coarſe and meagre fare of their inhabitants, ſuch as would half-

ſtarve a *poor* man in England; the ſcantineſs and leanneſs of their cattle, all conſpire to render the continual and healthful ſubſiſtence of a large army, to me, almoſt miraculous. Accordingly, we find that the French do actually ſuffer great diſtreſs, not merely from the rigors of the climate, but from a want of the neceſſary ſupply of proviſions. The Ruſſians have manifeſtly the advantage in both theſe reſpects: they are comparatively in a mild climate, and have been habituated from childhood to the coarſe food they muſt uſe in Poland: they are *caſe-hardened*, therefore, againſt all contingencies of the country, but famine. The French, on the contrary, bred in a more favoured clime, have not merely enemies in arms to contend with. Their ſouthern conſtitutions muſt require time to adapt themſelves to their new circumſtances, and have to repel the conſtant attacks of phyſical hoſtility. Fortunately for them, the ſpring is approaching, when we may expect more effective operations.

Spring, in Poland, is by far the moſt agreeable ſeaſon of the year; though her ſmiling countenance borrows a portion of its charms from its contraſt with the ſtern aſpect of winter. No ſooner is the face of the earth unveiled to the view of the ſun, than vegetation proceeds (as uſual in cold climates) with great rapidity. The foreſts are ſoon covered with verdure. Not a day paſſed, but I involuntarily exclaimed, as I looked from the window, what a wonderful change! The air, too, is gentle and bland; and all is calm and peaceful, while nature is arraying herſelf in her ſummer-robes. The progreſs of ſpring is gradual, and the more delightful on that account. There is never a juxtapoſition of the extremes of heat and cold, as in England. The Poliſh ſummer is hotter than the Engliſh: the thermometer is uſually at from 65 to 75°. This is partly owing to the ſandy ſoil, but chiefly, no doubt, to the continental poſition of the country.

In paſſing through a ſpot of ground, green with the riſing corn, or yellowing towards harveſt; where the view is confined by the ſkirtings of a foreſt, and embelliſhed by its varied foliage; though there is a total abſence of that collection of objects neceſſary to conſtitute a picture, yet the traveller, from the general proſpect of plenty and of agreeable colours, is diſpoſed to be pleaſed and ſatisfied. But he proceeds not far, before the appearance of ſome miſerable hovels deforms the fair ſcene; or the ſight of human beings, in the perſons of the wretched boors, the faint reſemblances of men, inſtantly breaks the charm of his illuſive reveries.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to correct a miſtake with which I am *erroneouſly* charged by your correſpondent, Mr. Robinſon, in your laſt Magazine. He ſays, p. 31,—To the paſſage which was quoted from Biſhop Hare, Mr. P. has given the following meaning: "Accent gives a little addition to a long vowel, but the privation of accent does not occaſion a long ſyllable to become ſhort." This ſentence was not intended by me to convey the meaning of Biſhop Hare's words, or to have any immediate connexion with them. What I ſaid upon the ſubject was expreſſed in the following words: The acute accent, according to the meaning of the Greek word ὀξὺς, conveys the idea of quickneſs; i. e. it hurries to give the ſound of a word, and, by the ſtreſs which it lays on one ſyllable, occaſions the next to it to be ſhorter, or leſs diſtinctly heard, than it otherwiſe would be: ſo that whatever time is added to the accented ſyllable, is deducted from that which is next to it. *This*, I think, *is the true meaning* of the paſſage quoted by Mr. R. from Biſhop Hare. "Hinc uſu venit ut ſyllaba acutæ proxima pro correptâ habeatur, breviorque acutâ videatur, etiam cum ipſa quoque brevis eſt." Theſe words may, I think, be literally tranſlated thus: Hence it happens, that the ſyllable next to the acuted (or accented) one is ſuppoſed to be ſhortened, and ſeems to be ſhorter than the acuted (or accented) one, even when that is ſhort. *Acutus* is a participle from the verb *acuo*. *Syllaba acuta*, therefore, means a ſharpened or accented ſyllable; and conſequently, *ſyllaba acutæ proxima* muſt mean the ſyllable next to the accented one. Mr. R. ſeems to conſider *acutæ* as a ſubſtantive, meaning acute accent. I do not recollect that I ever ſaw it uſed in that ſenſe, or indeed in any other than that of a participle or adjective.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Hackney, J. PICKBOURN,
Feb. 6, 1807.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XIV.

SETTLERS in a new country are invariably compelled to build temporary or log-houſes, as their firſt ſhelter againſt the inclemencies of the weather: theſe houſes are run up in a few days, and at a ſmall expence. Although their appearance is very uncouth, they make a very good ſhift, as they are warm and dry. They are made by logs croſſing each other, and filling the interſtices with clay. Their windows are generally ſmall, and ſlide in a frame: whilſt the fire-place is an immenſe opening, in which, when neceſſary, moſt enormous fires are burnt The chimney is of clay, and the houſe covered with bark. They generally contain two rooms on the firſt floor, and a loft which is, or may be, divided into two apartments. Some of them have a cellar, and moſt a kitchen, adjoining the houſe, built in the ſame manner, and with the ſame materials. In theſe a new ſettler ſpends his firſt two or three years; and if they contain not as much ſplendour, I heſitate not to ſay, they poſſeſs as much happineſs, ſecured on republican ſimplicity and manly independence, the reſult of ſucceſsful application, and often even as much ſcience, as your more lofty palaces. After having cleared as much land as the farmer deems neceſſary, his firſt object is to build his barn, ſtables, &c.; and here lies his vanity,—indifferent to the look of his houſe, whilſt his table is plentifully ſupplied, he will ſtretch his purſe-ſtrings to the utmoſt to have his outhouſes the beſt poſſible: when that is accomplithed, he has time to think about his dwelling-houſe, but that is with him a very ſecondary conſideration to his barn. The permanent houſes at preſent in Trumbull are all frame-buildings, roomy and commodious. At Poland, where we entered this county (Trumbull), there were already 84 families ſettled; and 12 more, having purchaſed land in the townſhip, were daily expected. Five of the ſettlers had built their barns and frame-houſes, and the inhabitants generally appeared to have ſubdued moſt of the inconveniences of a new country.

Leaving Poland on the 20th of May, we entered Boardman, not ſettled, the proprietor refuſing to ſell at the preſent price of land: thence to Caulfield, in which were 70 reſident families; we ſaw ſeveral reſpectable frame-houſes, particularly that of General Wandſworth's, the commander of the militia of the ſtate of Ohio, which is a very excellent houſe, and in which the reſpectable veteran enjoys domeſtic happineſs, amidſt improvement directed by his own taſte, and now nearly perfected by his own judgment.

Leaving Caulfield, we paſſed through Ellſwood, which had but ſix families, and Mather, entirely unſettled; and arrived the ſame evening at Deerfield.

Each townſhip in Trumbull being a ſquare of five miles, has a road from eaſt to weſt; which, in the centre of the townſhip, is croſſed by another road, running from north to ſouth. The farm-houſes are generally placed about 100 yards from the road, ſo that the paſſenger ſees every houſe as he paſſes along. In the front of the houſe there is ſufficient room for entrance, on each ſide of which are planted peach and apple orchards; and at the back is the kitchen-garden: this is the common, though not the invariable diſtribution, of the property neareſt home. The roads were very bad; and in ſome places the horſes would plunge up to their bellies in mud, formed by the rotting of the roots of trees, in a very rich marrowy ſoil. The white pine, or (as it was by ſome called) the ſatin wood, is very abundant in every part of Trumbull: this gigantic tree riſes ſtraight as an arrow for 60 feet, without a branch, and ſmooth as a maſt; after which it ſupports an enormous head, the extreme point of which is from 100 to 130 feet above the ſurface of the earth. The oaks, cheſnuts, &c. &c. alſo grow to a prodigious height.

The roads, though now bad, will rapidly improve, as the land gets cleared, and admits the ſun and air: beſides, one half of the ſtate-taxes are applied to make new and improve old roads, and to erect bridges. The only tax known in the ſtate of Ohio is a land-tax, which is raiſed in the following manner:—The land is divided into three claſſes, and deſignated firſt, ſecond, and third quality of land; the firſt is taxed 40 cents the hundred acres, the ſecond 60, and the third claſs pays annually 80 cents for every hundred acres. As this is the only tax paid, and as half of it goes into the public treaſury, and the other half is applied in each county for the purpoſes

above ſpecified, I imagine an Engliſhman will not deem the tax very oppreſſive.

Being myſelf unwell, our party ſtaid the whole of the 21ſt of May at Deerfield, where our accommodations were bad; but we made out with fried chickens and egg-nog (made with whiſkey, a vaſt many eggs, maple ſugar, and milk), the fried ham not being eatable. The Beevor is navigable for ſmall craft up to Deerfield, and its banks were covered with beautiful flowers, and will, I think, one day with the ſeats of men of taſte. Along the Beevor, and the Ohio, and Miſſiſſippi, the timber of this county has already been ſent to New Orleans, where it is in high repute The whole of the county is, I think, better adapted for graſs than grain: however, the oak lands are conſidered well adapted for corn; whilſt the grazier moſt anxiouſly ſeeks for the beach, maple, and hickory.

Although two dollars may be conſidered as the market price for wild lands in Trumbull, yet particular circumſtances will advance the price, eſpecially neighbouring population and improvement. We looked at a tract of fine land on the Beevor, covered with moſt luxuriant graſs and lofty timber, beautifully receding from the river, and conſiſting of 5,700 acres, which was for ſale, and for which was required three dollars per acre; but more, if ſold in farms, would be demanded. By a farm is always meant 160 acres.

I think no part of the eaſtern diviſion of the county is ſo beautiful as Deerfield; it is a poſt-town, and has an office; it had alſo 26 families, one public ſchool, a ſaw and griſt mill; and is a very thriving ſettlement.

On the 22d we left Deerfield, paſſed through the unſettled townſhips of Palmyra, Boardman, and two others not yet named, for Warren, the county-town of Trumbull. In this journey of 22 miles, we rode along many fine groves of wild cherries and crabs, though ſomewhat inconvenienced by the effects of the waters of Deerfield, which holding in ſolution conſiderable quantities of neutral ſalts, are both very unpleaſant and purgative to ſtrangers. In that townſhip we alſo ſaw lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, white flint, coal, allum, and ſome maſſes of ſaltpetre. Although the greater part of the inhabitants in Trumbull are proprietors of the ſoil on which they live, yet there are ſome tenants; the mode of renting is as follows: tenant leaſes the land for ten years, during which period he pays no rent, but engages to lay down, and leave at the expiration of his leaſe, 10 acres of orchard, 10 of meadow (meaning either land near or diſtant from water in graſs), and 10 in ſmall grain or maize. The tenant moreover convenants to leave a houſe on the land, worth at leaſt 100 dollars. It is calculated, that one year's crop will pay for clearing and fencing it. Girdling, which is the moſt common mode of getting rid of the trees, coſts one dollar the day, and the quantity girdled ought to be half an acre; or laborers can be had for 10 dollars a week, who will completely clear one acre of ground. Where the land is girdled, a fair crop of maize averages from 40 to 60 buſhels an acre; generally ſpeaking, there is no underwood in theſe foreſts.

As the Indians had been ſummoned to meet at Cleveland on the 1ſt of June, we propoſed ſpending a part of the intermediate time with our friends at Warren, and in viſiting thoſe parts of the county which border on the lake. Warren is the preſent reſidence of Judge P——, who has cleared a conſiderable piece of land, and laid out a garden with much taſte. With the amiable family of this reſpectable man we ſtaid ſome days, and by him were informed, that the Britiſh agents* were uſing all their influence to prevent a meeting of the Indians at Cleveland, and that there was great reaſon to fear they would fruſtrate the deſign. I received other information, which was individually mortifying: expecting to meet numerous bodies of Indians, I had procured, and brought with me, ſome vaccine matter, with the hope of inducing them to ſubmit to inoculation; but I was now told, that, if they came, the very mention of ſuch a deſign would immediately diſſolve the aſſembly; that their dread of the ſmall-pox was extreme, and that it would not be in my power, or that of any other man, to induce them to ſubmit to vaccination. I therefore determined to divide the matter as well as I could: part I gave to a medical man in Warren; part to ſome of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants in the county; and with the reſt I inoculated ſeveral individuals, in

* By Britiſh traders are here meant Canadian traders, who had long ſmuggled through the Indian territories into thoſe of the United States.

various

various townſhips in Trumbull. Having thus introduced vaccination among the inhabitants on Lake Erie, I may be permitted to ſtate the pleaſure I felt on my return, to know that all them I inoculated, as well as thoſe who were under the care of my friends, went through the diſeaſe with that mildneſs that diſtinguiſhes this great diſcovery. I truſt, ſince I left that part of the United States, the advantages ariſing from its introduction have been followed up, and that no neglect has occaſioned an inability to continue them.

As the mail will preſently be cloſed, by which this letter will be tranſmitted to the packet, I muſt haſtily conclude with the aſſurance of your poſſeſſing the eſteem and reſpect of

R. Dinmore.

Alexandria, 2 Auguſt, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the commencement of the laſt year, I ſolicited the attention of the readers of your Magazine to recent inſtances of perſons who had died at great ages; and, as I conceive an annual notice of the ſubject may be the means of gradually collecting much information, relating to this neglected, though certainly not unintereſting branch of inquiry, I ſubjoin a liſt of the inſtances which have occurred during the year 1806, requeſting ſuch additional particulars reſpecting any of them, as your correſpondents may be able to furniſh.

Ages.

100 Ann Dixon, Fenwick Hall
100 Margaret Barrow, Holker —
100 Mr. Hornidge, Glouceſter
100 John Bell, Moorhoole
100 Mrs. Battie, Throſtle Neſt
100 Mary Gregory, Briſtol
100 Mrs. Criſp, Lodden, Norfolk
100 Mary Evans, Oſweſtry
100 Samuel Griffiths, Kennarth
100 Andrew Fraſer, Iſle of Sky
101 Margaret Shirwin, Kirkby
101 Thomas Willy, Buckland St. Mary
101 Margaret Tate, South Shields
101 J. Moore, Newcaſtle
101 Mrs. Galey, Norwich
101 Mrs. Hammond, Horndean
102 Sarah Chaſe, Polruan
102 Ann John, Llandelog
103 Maria Tereſa Twiſt, Birmingham
103 John Potts, Edlingham
103 Samuel Antiey, Coleſhill
104 Sarah Fiſher, Knutsford
104 Mary Lazell, Colcheſter
104 Mrs. Hunt, Limerick
104 Gayner Thomas, Capel Cerig
104 John Turner, Eventhorpe
105 Elizabeth Spencer, Fareham
105 Mrs. Lawrence, Lincoln
105 Janet Cormack, Whitehill, N.B.
105 Mary Biggs, Thornbury
105 Robert Sheriffs, Udny
106 Anne Griffiths, Hereford
106 John Hunter, Elh, Durham
106 John Shortal, Ireland
107 John Benbow, Northwood
107 Suſan Paxman, Great Glenham
107 Joſiah Freeman, Reading, America
107 John Stubings, Breccles, Norfolk
107 William Marchant, Liverpool
107 Sarah Parris, Jamaica
111 Ann Strounge, Eltham
112 Mary Farmer, Sunderland
113 Mrs. Roope, Thurſton, Norfolk
114 John Blakeney, Skibbereen
120 Sarah O'Leary, Ireland
125 Mr. Creek, Thurlow, Suffolk
131 John Tucker, Itchen Ferry
134 Catherine Lopez, Jamaica.

Of the above forty-eight perſons, nineteen were males, and twenty-nine females, of the latter, only one is mentioned as not having been married: forty were at the time of their deceaſe, inhabitants of England and Wales; two of Scotland, three of Ireland, and three of other countries.

Of above half the number nothing more is recorded, than the mere name and age, and the particulars given reſpecting the others, are ſo few and unimportant, that they ſupply very little additional information on the ſubject. Although it is probable that nearly the whole number in the liſt were perſons who had been married, only ſixteen are mentioned as ſuch; of theſe Mrs. Gayner Thomas had fourteen children, William Marchant was the father of nineteen children, and Samuel Griffiths the father of twenty-five children.

As inſtances of ſuch great age, although more numerous than is commonly ſuſpected, bear a very ſmall proportion to the whole population of the country, it would appear highly improbable, if longevity entirely depended on the natural conſtitution of the individual, that ſuch perſons ſhould happen to meet with huſbands or wives of conſtitutions equally durable; yet in the above liſt there are four inſtances in which this appears to have been the caſe. Andrew Fraſer had been

been married to one wife nearly ſeventy years, and has left her behind him; John Shortal has left a widow in her one hundred and ſecond year; John Hunter has left a widow aged ninety-two; and William Marchant, a widow, in her ninety-ninth year. This certainly ſhews that the ſituation and mode of living of the parties muſt have materially contributed to their long life.

It is not probable that long life can be attained by any other means than ſuch as promote health and vigour, and conſequently qualify the individual the better to enjoy exiſtence, nor would it be at all deſirable under other circumſtances; but it is almoſt invariably found, that perſons who do attain to very great age, poſſeſs their powers of body and mind, during the latter years of their life, in a greater degree of vigour than moſt who die at the more common periods of duration. Thus in the above liſt, defective as the accounts are from which it is formed, there are ten perſons mentioned as having retained the enjoyment of all their faculties to the laſt. Your's, &c.

January 12th, 1807. J. J. G.

N.B. Permit me to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. W. Singleton for the particulars reſpecting W. Welſh, inſerted in vol. 21. p. 296.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR. *By* GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

THE Memoirs of BUSSY RABUTIN have every appearance of ſincerity and candour. He makes us very fully acquainted with the Belgic wars carried on by Henry II. and Charles V.

BRANTOME is very intelligent in his opinions on the exiſting war-ſyſtem of his day, and the ſtate of our armies.

BOIVIN appears to be an excellent record of the French expeditions in Italy, from 1550 to 1561.

ROHAN, author of the Finiſhed Captain, ſhews us, that the tactics of the ancients are capable of unfolding much uſeful inſtruction to modern profeſſors. His memoir on La Valteline may be ſet down as a very perfect topography of that mountainous country.

Of foreigners, the celebrated MONTECUCULLI ranks high as the author of a very ſenſible Memoir, deſcriptive of the general principles of the art of war, which he exemplifies very ſucceſsfully in the narrative of his four campaigns. His ſentiments on the war between the Emperor and the Turks, from 1661 to 1664, are truly edifying; as well on account of the high authority he quotes, as from the ſcarcity of information on Turkiſh tactics. At that time two-thirds of their infantry were armed with pikes, and the remainder loaded with muſkets ſo unwieldy that they were obliged to reſt the barrels on pronged ſupporters. His warlike manœuvres are as unrefined as his inſtruments of war; and, conſequently, uſeleſs ſince the diſcovery of fire-arms and bayonets. Still, with all theſe defects, his manner is admirable; he leaves nothing undefined, but gives us notes on every paragraph, drawn up with great judgment, and containing maxims highly uſeful in their application, even to the preſent day.

FEUQUIERES unites precept with example. His is the work of a man well verſed in the myſteries of war, as well theoretically as experimentally; he eſtabliſhes maxims on various military operations; examines into the duties of all ranks of officers reſpectively; deſcribes marches and the neceſſaries indiſpenſable for the occaſion; the manner of ſubſiſting troops; purſues the track of an army through every poſſible ſituation; and paſſing from this theory to actual ſervice, he preſents us with a critical review of battles, at that time modern. The ſeverity of his cenſures, ſometimes ariſing from a diſpoſition naturally moroſe, and ſometimes without even that pretext, has procured him the name of *The Ariſtarchus and Zoïlus* of generals. He has even been accuſed of intentional miſrepreſentation, ſolely to indulge his ill-natured propenſity. Still, generally ſpeaking, the profound reaſoning with which he expounds the art of war, entitle him to rank among the foremoſt of thoſe who have undertaken this arduous taſk.

We can only expreſs our regret that Marſhal DE TURENNE's Memoirs are ſo ſhort.

BERWICK's Memoirs are written with judgment and correctneſs; and are, on the whole, very inſtructive, particularly ſo, indeed, during the period of his command. He is the firſt writer who has given us any perfect ideas on the defenſive ſyſtem of the *Alps du Dauphiné*.

In the Memoirs of the Marſhal DE NOAILLES,

NOAILLES, we are introduced to all the great perſonages of Europe. Theſe characters are well drawn, and are followed by a curious inſight to the war of 1741. The ſtyle is pure and correct.

Marſhal DE SAXE, whom the King of Pruſſia ſurnamed the *Profeſſor*, or head of all the generals in Europe, has written, under the modeſt title of Contemplations, a conſummate treatiſe on the art of war. This work diſcovers entirely new ideas on the ſubject, reſulting from a vigorous mind, and profound obſervation. It is his opinion, that every citizen, of whatever rank, ſhould ſerve for five years; that their clothing ſhould be regulated by the ſeaſons; and that the infantry ſhould be drawn by means of numerical tables. His maxims for the formation of a line of battle have been adopted; and the whole of his diſcuſſion on cavalry movements are judicious and improving. He compoſes his legions of battalion, light infantry, and cavalry troops; arms part of his infantry with pikes; and contends, that fire-arms, as the moſt deſtructive, ſhould only be reſorted to when not in motion. His chapter on diſcipline deſerves every poſſible attention; he reprobates a continued line of defence, as being difficult to protect, and recommends out-works; aſſerts that regular battle ſhould never be given, unleſs under evident advantages; that ſkirmiſhing is more haraſſing to the enemy, and leſs fatal to the party; but when a general engagement takes place, he is decidedly for purſuing the enemy to the laſt extremity, inſtead of being ſupinely ſatisfied with gaining the field.

The Memoirs of our Civil Wars are completely deſcriptive; but they ſhould be read with caution. The leaders of popular factions, however illuſtrious, cannot eſcape the cenſure of adding fuel to the flames of diſcord.

SULLY's Memoirs of Henry IV. illuſtrate the character of thoſe diſaſtrous times, and diſplay the native vigour of that great prince, who, in the conqueſt of his kingdom, diſplayed all the talents of an experienced warrior.

Cardinal DE RETZ's works are an unrivalled production of hiſtorical talent and a knowledge of mankind.

The genial warmth of Louis XIVth's court, which foſtered every riſing genius, extended its influence to the military, who zealouſly laboured for the improvement of that ſcience. Men were no longer ſatisfied with an ingenuous detail of events ſimply ſet forth; an intimate acquaintance with antiquity now became eſſential to their hiſtorical records.

At the moment of dawning improvement, the PRINCE of NASSAU reſtored to light models of ancient warfare, which indolence had buried in oblivion.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS did the like; and the ſucceſſes of thoſe two great men became an additional motive, with other nations, to ſtudy and compare ancient with modern tactics.

Towards the ſeventeenth century, the works of FOLARD contributed materially to aſſiſt this inveſtigation. He contended, againſt violent oppoſition, for the excellence of an extended and well-formed line of battle, ſupported by ſteadineſs in the troops. Theſe diſputes, by arouſing a general enquiry into the merits of the queſtion, naturally gave birth to many theoretical diſquiſitions; whence may be ſaid to have ſprung that multitude of volumes on the art of war, which were written at a time when the practice was leaſt underſtood.

It was the principle of Folard, that an army drawn up in line of battle, on an open plain, ſhould be protected in the centre, and on the flanks, by columns; or that ſuch part of the line as led to the attack ſhould be ſo ſupported; and, that this doctrine might have the air of being founded on the practice of the ancients, he made many comments on thoſe paſſages of Polybius, where he maintains his ſyſtem, partly by phyſical arguments founded on the natural connection between cauſes and effects, and partly by experience. He traces the formation of columns to the Greek and Roman ſchools; he details their manœuvres; explains that ſuperiority of tactics which had ſo long given them the reputation of being our maſters; he aſſimilates our practice with their victories; and enforces theſe long digreſſions by very able and uſeful obſervations. He was the founder of a new military ſchool, and ſoon had numberleſs ſcholars.

A ſceptic, however, from a remote part of Holland, and then a ſubaltern officer, whoſe name is CHARLES GUISCHARD, undertook to ſubvert the ſchool of Folard, by contending that his ſyſtem was all a romance; that he affected to dreſs up chimerical objects in the garb of antiquity, without even underſtanding the language of the authorities he cited; that ſuch ignorance led him to miſrepreſent the actions deſcribed by Polybius; that his manœuvres were falſely tranſlated; and

that, his principles being founded in error, his deductions could not fail to be incorrect. The ſeverity of this attack is, however, ſoftened by complimentary alluſions to his talents, and experience in modern warfare.

Guiſchard then proceeds to exemplify his text by narrating ſome of the moſt brilliant actions of antiquity. He diſcuſſes, circumſtantially, the whole of their tactics, and frequently with explanations altogether differing from the expoſition by Folard. In a diſſertation on the attack and defence of poſts, he is ſtill more contradictory in his aſſertions. He maintains that, in this reſpect, our theory and that of the ancients is the ſame; but that the practice differs. This is a difficult point to decide, the invention of powder having materially changed our exerciſe. His analyſis of Cæſar's wars in Africa explains the obſcurities of Hirtius.

In other memoirs, hiſtorical and critical, Guiſchard diſcuſſes the campaigns of Cæſar in Spain, when oppoſed by Pompey's armies. He illuſtrates the ſubject by learned notes on the Roman method of conſtructing bridges for the paſſage of their troops; on the method of reconciling the calendar uſed by Julius Cæſar with that of his predeceſſors; on their military views; their geographical knowledge, &c. &c.

This writer appears to be perfectly converſant with the Greek and Latin languages.* His tranſlations of Onoſander, of Arrian's Tactics, and partly of Julius Africanus, ſupplementary to his Memoirs, are creditable to his pen, and claim the gratitude of literary as well as military characters.

The Chevalier Lo-Looz takes up the gauntlet thrown down by Guiſchard; he begins by aſſerting that war, as a ſcience, is founded on ſelf-evident propoſitions, on theory ſo demonſtrative, that thoſe whom it is intended to inſtruct ſhould learn to move by principle, inſtead of being miſled by conjecture often unſupported even by the appearance of probability. He deſcribes Guiſchard as an unſteady guide, whoſe ignorance of Roman tactics, added to his extravagant hypotheſes and bold aſſertions, have eſtranged him from the true interpretation of his text. He purſues the track of his opponent, ſeizes on the ſame objects, and makes them ſubſervient to the elucidation of his own ſyſtem. Guiſchard, in his reply, adds to the proofs he had already given; and deſcants on the futility of his adverſary's affected learning. Theſe diſputes, however, were very ſerviceable to the general cauſe.

Menil Durand, inſpired with a hope of being able to create and mature a national ſyſtem of war, undertook the extenſion and developement of Folard's plans. He forebodes events deſtined to raiſe the arms of France to an height of glory which ſhall exceed all human calculation; and contends, that his propoſed manœuvres are adapted to the character of his countrymen, who, naturally lively, want conſtitutional phlegm to ſuſtain a continued fire unſhaken: whereas edged weapons would ſuit their impetuoſity of temper, and contribute materially to ſucceſs. He contraſts a column ſo armed with a battalion column; and infers from thence, that by means of this mixture of arms (ſo much recommended by all maſters of the art), the former would poſſeſs a decided advantage over the latter, by ſpirited and active movements certainly practicable in the very heat of battle. With the columns of the ancients he is perpetually finding fault; but in his own, he aſſures us, all their advantages are united, without any mixture of their defects. His ſyſtem, however, has a formidable opponent in the author of A General Eſſay on Tactics.

The judicious Marſhal de Puyſegur, a decided partiſan of the ancients, has thrown ſome important light on Military Evolutions. In his grand tactics, he appeals to the example of the Greeks, who had military ſchools for the inſtruction of youth in the theory of war; and aſſerts the poſſibility of perfecting that ſcience without the aid of troops: for the poſitions being incontrovertible, and the principles geometrically true, no other experience is, in his opinion, eſſential to their operation than a perfect underſtanding of the eſtabliſhed rules.

Puyſégur, in oppoſition to Folard, is of opinion that a battalion, according to its preſent numbers, is of a proportionate conſiſtency to wheel without awkwardneſs, and manœuvre with activity and effect. He ſays, the *cohorts* reſembled

* On this account the King of Pruſſia called him *Quintus Icilius*, after a Roman general, one of whoſe moſt ſkilful manœuvres he had imitated. Frederic took him into his ſervice, and treated him with eſteem and diſtinction.

bled our battalions; and that nations, moſt renowned for war, had ſimilar inſtitutions: ſo that the preſent ſyſtem emanates, as it were, from that of the ancients. His parallel of Cæſar's wars in Spain, and of Turenne's with the Duke of Lorraine, is the production of a ſcientific general. His reflections on remote military hiſtories; his comparative view of the French army in its original, and in its preſent, ſtate; his details, comprehending the whole movement of an army, atteſt equal judgment and experience. In a ſuppoſed campaign between *La Seine* and *La Loire*, he calls all his principles into action.

TURPIN and GUIBERT were cotemporary, and are celebrated, although they conſtantly differ from each other. The one is a zealous defender of unwieldy battalions, heavy ſquadrons, redoubts, &c. and recommends the uſe of pikes and other two-edged weapons. Guibert, on the other hand, rejects this practice. Each of them appreciates the achievements of the King of Pruſſia, but differently. Their works, however, prove them to be experienced officers. Turpin, like Folard, is deficient in elegance, preciſion, and method. Guibert is nervous, methodical, and accurate; his Eſſay on Tactics, in a general ſcale, is univerſally admired, and proves him to be a ſound patriot. The freedom, nay boldneſs, of his preface, which he dared to print at a time when every man's public opinions were regulated by caution, are teſtimonials of his independent ſpirit, which proclaimed the truth at the expence of his advancement; the language is very beautiful. He ſupports his ſyſtem by a very clear and well drawn-up analyſis of Turenne's, de Luxembourg's, and the King of Pruſſia's moſt memorable actions. Nor has he been leſs ſucceſsful in determining the importance of a ſtanding army in a great empire like France, co-equal with her neighbours. His work, entitled a Defence of Modern Warfare, in refutation of Menil Durand, contains many excellent criticiſms, and confirms the unſhaken independence of his principles.

MAIZERAY diſplays a perfect knowledge of ancient languages, as well as tactics. His works are much eſteemed by foreigners.

The Memoirs of the COUNT DE ST. GERMAIN are written with all the ſimplicity of the ancients; he recounts many of the projects he had formed during his miniſtry, and, with great candour, points at the errors he committed. His plan of reform, which he unfolds with becoming modeſty, originated in moral as well as political views; it comprehends all the details of government, and extends from the enliſtment of a private ſoldier to the retreat of an army. His opinions, founded on thoſe of many general officers, by exciting curioſity, give additional intereſt to the work. His Memoirs have been reviewed at large by an anonymous writer, whom Mirabeau in his Pruſſian Military Syſtem, acknowledges to be a very able commentator.

MOTTIN DE LA BALME was the man who firſt diſpelled our falſe notions on cavalry operations: his elementary treatiſe thereon is highly applauded both at home and abroad. His opinions are preferred to thoſe of Folard, de Puyſégur, and even M. de Saint Germain. He thinks we ſhould have a very ſuperior ſtud, if we paid more attention to our breed of horſes.

PEZAY is author of Maillebois' Campaigns in Italy. The plates, although very incorrect, have hitherto been very uſeful in developing the military operations in a country ſo frequently the theatre of our arms. The firſt volume contains the Italian wars, as tranſlated from the Latin of Buonamici, whom Pezay calls a mercenary and bombaſtic ſcribbler; although he is generally eſteemed an elegant, learned, and even impartial writer. The latter's ignorance in Latin is ſo great, that he gives interpretations diametrically oppoſite to the meaning of his author, and then caſts an odium on his unoffending original.

BOURUT's Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Seven Years' War, deſcribe accurately the cauſes of our humiliating ill fortune during that memorable period; and we receive the expoſition with the more confidence, as the author was in the ſecrets of the cabinet, and privy to all the diſpatches and plans ſent to the army; many of which had been digeſted by himſelf. An eaſy comprehenſive ſtyle, and admirable preciſion, diſtinguiſh this work, which compriſes a faithful narrative of the war, and a true deſcription of the country.

MIRABEAU's Military Pruſſian Syſtem ranks him among military hiſtorians. He developes, very circumſtantially, the organization, the conſtitution, and tactical principles of the Pruſſian army. It is a complete work, and more deſcrip-

tive than any other of the military ſyſtem of Frederic II., which ſyſtem all the powers of Europe ſeem diſpoſed to imitate. The whole of the work tends to ſhew, that Mirabeau is a great warrior, as well as a moſt eloquent and profound politician.

The Revolution has already been the ſubject of various hiſtorical labours; and the intereſt naturally attaching to events ſo truly important, gives celebrity to the patriotic zeal of our countrymen, who (amid changes ſo rapid, and diſaſters ſo univerſal, that the impreſſion of the exiſting hour was frequently loſt in the more eventful contemplation of the hour to come) have reſcued from oblivion ample materials to record our national glory. This praiſe, however, does not attach to all our hiſtorians. Some of the moſt able, even, have imagined that a haſty but faithful ſketch was as much as could be expected from the moment; while others, in contemplating the vaſt picture in perſpective, but without being able to groupe the variety of its features, have merely ſketched the moſt prominent among them; and with the graceful touches of ſcience and reflection, have leiſurely given an impoſing grandeur to their painting.

General Alexander Berthier's Narrative of Bonaparte's Campaigns in Egypt, preſents the compendious account of an event which hiſtory will record as one of the moſt memorable on our modern annals. The author's ſtyle is as rapid as the movements he deſcribes, yet every detail is perfect. Method regulates his objects, correctneſs deſcribes them; and the whole borrows a pleaſing variety from a happy combination of moral reflections and deſcriptive talent.

The ſubject is always harmoniſed by the language, and contains a diverſity of tone and inflection, which adds greatly to the general intereſt of the work.

An elegant ſtyle, intelligent obſervation, excellent geographical and topographical details on the nature of the ſeat of war, and unbiaſſed opinions, are the real merits of a Summary of Military Events, by Matthieu Dumas; beginning with the diſſolution of the congreſs of Raſtadt, and cloſing with the 18th Brumaire. This work (notwithſtanding ſome inaccuracies admitted by the author) will form, hereafter, a perfect treaſure to thoſe who may be diſpoſed to write the hiſtory of that period of the war.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE BACK SETTLEMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Obſervations on certain Parts of the Country in Louiſiana; by Anthony Soulard, *Eſq. Surveyor-General of Upper Louiſiana.*

THE Miſſouri, whoſe ſources are ſtill unknown, is, however, already claſſed amongſt the largeſt rivers. It is an object of aſtoniſhment to every body. The uninſtructed admire the rapidity of its ſtream, its extraordinary length, the ſalubrity of its waters, and their uncommon colour. The experienced traveller, aſtoniſhed at the riches ſcattered along its banks, and looking into futurity, beholds this rival of the Nile paſſing through countries as fruitful, as populous, and more extenſive than thoſe of Egypt. The moſt lucid narrative can afford but an imperfect idea of the riches accumulated on its ſhores.

The Miſſouri unites with the Miſſiſſippi about fifteen miles above the town of St. Louis, in about the 40th degree of north latitude. After this junction, they run about 1200 miles before they fall into the Gulf of Mexico. But as this part of the courſe is well known, I ſhall confine myſelf to the Miſſouri.

I have aſcended this river about 1800 miles, without perceiving any diminution of its breadth or velocity.

The principal ſtreams which fall into the Miſſouri, as you aſcend it, are the Gaſconade, the Oſage, the two Charatons, the Grand River, the River of the Plains, the Nichinan, the Batoney, the Great and Little Nimahas, the Platte, the Sioux, the Running Water, and others.

For 75 miles above its junction with the Miſſiſſippi, there are different ſettlements of American families, eſpecially at Bonhomme, Femme Oſage, &c.; beyond theſe the banks are inhabited by ſavages only. The Great and Little Oſages, ſettled at 120 leagues on the waters called by their reſpective names, the Cams, the Otas, the Panis, the Loups or Panis Mahas, the Mahas, the Pincas, the Ricaras, the Mandanes, and the Sioux. The latter tribe has no fixed habitation on the Miſſouri, but viſit it regularly for the purpoſe of hunting.

The borders of the Miſſouri are alternately foreſts and meadows, or cleared plains. The higher we go up this river, the more common are theſe plains; and

they ſeem to enlarge every year, in conſequence of the fires which overrun them in autumn. Theſe fires are kindled either by the Indians or the white hunters, ſometimes by accident, and at others for the purpoſe of favouring their hunting.

The water of the Miſſouri is turbid, and depoſits a ſediment of very fine ſand, which readily falls to the bottom. This admixture, which renders it unpleaſant to the ſight, diminiſhes not in the leaſt its wholeſomeneſs. Experience has proved it to be more ſalubrious than that of the Ohio and the Upper Miſſiſſippi.

The rivers and ſtreams that empty into the Miſſouri below the Platte, are clear and limpid; but above that river they are as turbid as the Miſſouri itſelf. This muddineſs is cauſed by the ſandy banks or hills of white earth through or down which they run. The bed of the Miſſouri is interrupted by ſhoals, ſometimes of ſand, and ſometimes of gravel, which frequently change place, and conſequently always render the navigation uncertain. Its general courſe is north, a quarter north-weſt.

To give a preciſe idea of the incalculable riches ſcattered along the ſides of the Miſſouri, would require unlimited knowledge. The low bottoms are covered with huge trees, eſpecially the poplar and cotton trees, large enough for firſt-rate canoes; the ſugar-maple; the red and black walnut, ſo uſeful to joiners; the red and white elm; the three-thorned acacia, of which impenetrable hedges may be made; the oſier; the red and black mulberry; the lime-tree, and the horſe-cheſnut: all of which are very plentiful. Red and white oak, fit for veſſels, and all other ſorts of timber, pine, and (on the ſtony mountains) cedar, are common productions.

I find it impoſſible to enumerate all the trees which are yet unknown in other countries, and with whoſe uſes and qualities we are as yet unacquainted. The ſmaller plants are ſtill more numerous: I, however, touch that article ſuperficially, for want of ſufficient botanical information. The Indians know the virtues of many of them. Some are uſed to heal wounds, others to poiſon arrows; ſome again for dyeing colours; and they employ certain vegetable ſimples to cure radically and promptly the venereal diſeaſe. They conceal from us, with great care, a plant which renders them for ſome moments inſenſible of the moſt vehement fire. I have ſeen them take hold of red-hot irons and burning coals, without ſuffering any inconvenience.

The lands in the neighbourhood of the Miſſouri are excellent; and, when cultivated, are capable of yielding all the productions of the temperate climates, and even ſome of the hot ones: ſuch as wheat, maize, and every kind of grain: common and ſweet potatoes; hemp, which ſeems to be an indigenous vegetable: even cotton ſucceeds there, though not ſo well as farther ſouth; and the raiſing of it anſwers a good purpoſe for the families already ſettled on the river, for from a field of about two acres they obtain a crop ſufficient to clothe a family.

The natural meadows are a great reſource for them. Theſe afford excellent paſture, and require but little labour to clear them. After one year's exertion, a man may enjoy his fields duly prepared for crops. Brick and potter's earths are very common; and the true Chineſe kaolin is reported, by good judges, to be there,—that ſubſtance to which porcelain owes its peculiar fineneſs. And there exiſt on the borders of this grand river ſalt-ſprings enough to furniſh ſalt for the country when it ſhall become inhabited, and a great deal to ſpare.

Saltpetre is found very abundantly in numberleſs caverns near the Miſſouri. The rocks are generally calcareous; though there is one which is peculiar to this river. It is of a blood-red colour, compact, yielding to a tool, hardening in the air, and receiving the neateſt poliſh. The natives make their pipes of it. The ſtrata are ſo extenſive, that there is any quantity that may be wanted for other purpoſes. There are alſo quarries of marble; but we know as yet little more than its colour, which is veined red. It is ſaid there is a body of gypſum there; and this would not be difficult to explore. Volcanic productions are alſo found, evincing the exiſtence of burning mountains in former times, or in ſituations now unknown.

The ſhort ſtay uſually made among the ſavage nations, has hitherto been unfavourable to the acquirement of correct information concerning the mines and ores near the Miſſouri: we know with certainty of none other than thoſe of iron, lead, and coal; but from the accounts given by the Indians, there can be no doubt that tin, copper, and ſilver, are found in thoſe parts; and particles of

of gold are faid to have been picked up on the furface of the earth, and in the bottom of brooks.

The productions of the Miffouri at this time are received from the Indians and the hunters, in exchange for goods and merchandize, and are exhibited in the following table:

MISSOURI PRODUCE.

		doll.	*cent.*	*doll.*	*cent.*
Beaver	12,281 lb. at	1	20	14,737	00
Fox-fkins	802	0	50	401	00
Bear-fkins, black, grey, yellow, and brown	2,511	2	00	5,082	00
Cow-hides	189	1	50	283	50
Deer-fkins in the hair	6,381	0	50	3,190	50
Bear's greafe	2,310 galls.	1	20	2,572	00
Otter-fkins	1,267 lb.	4	00	5,068	00
Raccoon-fkins	4,248	0	25	1,062	00
Bifon-hides	1,714	3	00	5,142	00
Dreffed deer-fkins	96,926	0	40	38,770	40
Tallow and fat	8,313	0	20	1,662	60
				77,971	00

This table, which is made as correct as poffible on an average of fifteen years, thus gives an amount of 77,971 dollars, without mentioning mufquaffies and martins. Calculating at the fame rate, the value of the goods carried up the Miffouri and exchanged for this peltry, would be 61,250 dollars, reckoning the charges to amount to a quarter part of the worth of the articles. From this it follows, that the trade affords an annual profit of 16,721 dollars, or about a profit of 27 per cent.

If the Miffouri trade, badly regulated, and without encouragement, gives annually fuch a profit, there can be no doubt of its increafe, if encouraged by government. It muft be obferved, that the price fixed in the preceding table is that current at the Illinois. If the London price were taken, deducting freight and charges, the profit would appear much greater. If the Miffouri, left to the favages, and having but a fingle branch of trade, affords fuch great returns in proportion to the capital employed in it, what might we not expect from individuals or companies with large funds, aided by a numerous population, and devoting themfelves to other forts of traffic. Some of thefe, I am bold to fay, may be undertaken with a certainty of fuccefs, when we conider the riches afforded by its banks, and of which I have endeavoured to fketch an outline.

Although it was my intention to have written folely about the Miffouri, I think I ought, at the fame time, to give an account of the mines and licks of falt which lie in the fame latitudes on the branches of the Arkanfas.

At about 300 miles from the village of the Great Ofages, in a wefterly direction, after having croffed feveral ftreams of the Arkanfas, the traveller comes to a low bottom, furrounded by hills of a vaft extent. This valley is about 45 miles acrofs. The foil is a black fand, very fine, and fo hard, that horfes fcarcely leave any tracks on it. During the hot and dry feafon, vapours rife from this bottom, which condenfe and fall back upon the black fand, covering it with a layer of exceedingly white and fine falt, about half an inch thick. The rains wafh away this accumulation. At about 18 miles from this bottom, he meets with mines of fal gem on the very furface of the earth. The Indians, who are perfectly acquainted with it, are obliged to make ufe of levers to break it up, and loofen it. At about 45 miles diftance from the laft mentioned place, to the fouth, there is a fecond mine of fal gem, of the fame nature with the firft. They only differ in colour; the former being white, and the other of a reddifh hue. Further fouth, and ftill upon the ftreams of the Arkanfas, there is a faline, which may be confidered as one of the moft intereffing phenomena of nature.

On the declivity of a fmall hill, there are five holes, about a foot and a half in diameter,

diameter, and two feet deep. They are always full of a very falt water, but never run over. Dip out as much as you pleafe, there is no apparent diminution; the deficiency is inftantly fupplied: and about ten feet lower down the hill, there iffues a fpring of pure and freth water. When thefe regions become peopled, the tranfportation of this rock-falt will be perfectly eafy, by means of the Arkanfas. Experience has proved it to be preferable to every other kind in curing provifions.

St. Louis of the Illinois,
March 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* STRATAGEMS, *&c. of* APES *and* MONKIES, *in a* WILD STATE, *and in* CAPTIVITY.

INDEPENDENTLY of the general form of thefe animals, and of their external and internal organization, which in many refpects prefent a ftriking and humiliating refemblance to thofe of men, their playfulnefs, their frolics, and gambols, have in all ages attracted the notice of mankind. Some naturalifts have afferted, that they are capable of reafoning and reflecting; and that they are guided by an inftinctive fagacity much fuperior to that of the brute creation in general. They are, however, certainly deftitute of every eflential faculty of man: incapable as well of thought as of fpeech, there is an immenfe interval betwixt the creature formed in mind after the image of God, and thefe mere brutes, bearing fome rude traits of the elemental parts of the human frame.

Every one will acknowledge that, in general, both apes and monkies are exceffively ugly. Their limbs are peculiarly ftrong; and they have great delight in breaking, tearing in pieces, or ftealing whatever comes in their way. In all their operations and manœuvres, their agility is aftonifhing. Whenever any thing offends or throws them into a paffion, they indicate their rage by chattering violently with their teeth. Many of them, if beaten, will figh, groan, and weep, like children; but moft of them, on thefe occafions, utter dreadful fhrieks of diftrefs. They make fuch ridiculous grimaces, place themfelves in fuch ftrange and whimfical attitudes, and in other refpects conduct themfelves fo fingularly, that few perfons, even of thofe who moft diflike them, can on thefe occafions refrain from fmiling, and nearly all muft be amufed by them.

It is faid, that there are fome races of monkies which keep up a certain difcipline among themfelves. Though active in the higheft degree in pillaging plantations and cultivated grounds, they feldom go on important expeditions for this purpofe but in numerous troops. If they meditate an attack (for inftance) on a melon bed, a large party of them enters the garden. The animals range themfelves, if poffible, under a hedge or fence, at fome diftance from each other, and throw the melons, from hand to hand, with aftonifhing rapidity. The line they form ufually terminates in a mountain or foreft, and all their operations are executed during the moft profound filence.

Wafer tells us, that when he was on fhore in the ifland of Gorgonia, he obferved feveral monkies (of the *four-fingered* fpecies) come down, at low water, to the rocks of the fea coaft, for the purpofe of devouring oyfters. They got at the food contained within the fhells, by placing one oyfter on a ftone, and beating it in pieces with another. The *malbrouk* of Bengal (*Simia Faunus* of Linnæus) is reported to do the fame.

Many of thefe animals, and particularly the *preacher*, and *four-fingered* monkies (*Simia beelzebul* and *Simia panifcus* of Linnæus), have fometimes dreadful contentions, in which great numbers on both fides are frequently flain. They employ weapons in their combats; and often arm themfelves with ftones and pieces of wood, which they throw with fure aim, and aftonifhing violence, at each other. They have, on thefe occafions, neither deferters nor ftragglers; for in times of danger they never forfake each other. They run along the plains, and even leap from tree to tree, with furprizing rapidity.

The inftincts and fagacity of thefe animals are, in many inftances, fuch as not to be injured or diminifhed even by captivity. In fome houfes we fee the *wanderu* (*Simia Silenus* of Linnæus), a cunning and audacious monkey, much inclined to ridicule and grimace. He may be taught to drefs and undrefs himfelf, to fpin, to poke the fire, to puth a wheel-barrow, or play on a tambourine. He will wath earthen veffels or glaffes without breaking them, and carry light burthens from place to place, whenever he is ordered to do fo. A monkey of this fpecies has been obferved to turn a fpit with one hand, whilft with the other he held a piece of bread under the meat

to

to receive the gravy: it is perhaps needleſs to remark, that he immediately afterwards devoured it.

A wanderu was exhibited at Bourdeaux, in the year 1762, which by his actions excited much aſtoniſhment in the ſpectators. When mounted on an extended cord, he firſt ſtretched out each of his feet to have them chalked; then, taking in his hand a pole weighted at each end (ſimilar to the balance employed by rope-dancers), he walked backward and forward, cut capers, and executed numerous other tricks, with infinitely greater eaſe and celerity than the moſt expert rope-dancer that had before been ſeen.

The monkies, however, that are trained and educated by ſome of the Indian buffoons, are reported to be by far the moſt agile and adroit of all animals that are reared in captivity.

Some of the apes, ſuch as the *oran otans*, the *patas*, and the *dog-faced apes*, are ſaid always to place a centinel on the top of a tree, or on ſome other elevated ſituation, to keep watch when the reſt are either about to ſleep or to engage in any marauding expedition. The motions or the cry of this animal are a ſignal of danger, and immediately the whole troop ſcampers off with the utmoſt rapidity. It has been aſſerted, but few perſons will be inclined to credit the aſſertion, that the centinels are often puniſhed with death for neglecting their duty.

The Europeans at the Cape of Good Hope ſometimes catch young apes by ſtratagem, or by previouſly killing their dam, and bring them up with care for the purpoſe of rendering them afterwards ſerviceable. When they have attained their growth, they are taught to guard the houſe of their owner, during the night, and on all occaſions of his abſence. This they do with great fidelity; but as they increaſe in age, their miſchievous propenſities develope themſelves, and they oftentimes become extremely ill-tempered and ferocious. Theſe apes, which are of the *urſine* ſpecies, are ſo much inclined to imitation, that they ſeldom ſee any thing done without attempting to do the ſame. Some of them are very ſtubborn and perverſe; but many are readily ſuſceptible of education, learning, without difficulty, almoſt every thing that is taught them.

Condamine and Bouger ſaw, in Peru, ſome domeſticated monkies of large ſize, which had been admitted into the apartments of the academicians, during the time they were employed in making obſervations in the mountains. Theſe animals greatly excited the aſtoniſhment of the academicians, by afterwards, of their own accord, going through a ſeries of imitations. They planted the ſignals, ran to the pendulum, and then immediately to the table, as if for the purpoſe of committing to paper the obſervations they had made. They occaſionally pointed the teleſcopes towards the heavens, as if to view the planets or ſtars, and performed numerous other feats of a ſimilar nature.

The whimſical occurrence which took place before the troops of Alexander the Great, is too ſingular and too amuſing to be paſſed over in ſilence. The ſoldiers under command of this monarch always marched in order of battle. They happened one night to encamp on a mountain, that was inhabited by a numerous tribe of monkies. On the following morning, they ſaw at a diſtance what appeared to be an immenſe body of troops approaching them, as if with the intention of coming to an engagement. The commanders, as well as the ſoldiers, were in the utmoſt aſtoniſhment. Having entirely ſubdued the prince of the country, they could not conceive from whence this new force could have come; they had not previouſly been informed of any thing of the kind. The alarm was immediately given, and in a ſhort time the whole Macedonian army was drawn up in battle-array, to combat with this unexpected enemy. The prince of the country, who was a priſoner in the camp, was interrogated reſpecting it. He was ſurpriſed to be informed of ſuch a force in the neighbourhood, and requeſted permiſſion to behold it himſelf. He ſmiled at the miſtake; and the Macedonians were not a little chagrined that they ſhould have been ſuch fools as to take a troop of theſe imitative animals for a band of armed men.

All the apes and monkies are reported to entertain a natural averſion and antipathy to the crocodile. It is ſaid, that ſome of them will even faint at ſeeing or ſmelling the ſkin of one of theſe frightful reptiles.

The animals of that ſubdiviſion of the tribe denominated *ſapajous* have long tails, which they can coil up, and employ (in ſome reſpects, but particularly in deſcending trees,) as a hand. By means of

of their tails, they are alſo able to ſwing themſelves backward and forward amongſt the branches of trees.

Monkies are ſeldom known to produce young ones, except in hot climates. The *Barbary apes*, however, (*Simia innus* of Linnæus), which are found wild at Gibraltar, bring young ones in great abundance amongſt the inacceſſible precipices of the rock. A female of this ſpecies has alſo been known to produce offspring in a ſtate of captivity, at one of the hotels in Paris. A *ſtriated monkey* (*Simia jacchus*) brought forth young ones in the houſe of a merchant at Liſbon, and another in that of a lady in Paris.

Female monkies generally carry their young ones nearly in the ſame manner as negreſſes do their children. The little animals cling to the back of their dam by their hind feet, and embrace the neck with their paws. When the females ſuckle them, it is ſaid that they hold them in their arms, and preſent the teat as a woman would to a child.

Monkies uſually live in much more extenſive troops than apes. The troops of *patas*, or *red monkies of Senegal*, are reported to amount ſometimes to as many as three or four thouſand. Some naturaliſts believe that they form a ſort of republic, in which a great degree of ſubordination is kept up; that they always travel in good order, conducted by chiefs, the ſtrongeſt and moſt experienced animals of their troop; and that, on theſe occaſions, ſome of the largeſt monkies are likewiſe placed in the rear, the ſound of whoſe voice immediately ſilences that of any of any of the others that happen to be too noiſy. The orderly and expert retreat of theſe creatures from danger, is an amuſing ſight to Europeans, unaccuſtomed to the native manners of ſuch animals. The negroes believe them to be a vagabond race of men, who are too indolent to conſtruct habitations to live in, or to cultivate the ground for ſubſiſtence. They ſometimes commit dreadful havoc in the fields and gardens of perſons who inhabit the countries where they abound.

The different ſpecies of monkies are ſeldom known to intermix or aſſociate together, but each tribe generally inhabits a different quarter. The negroes who have not been taught the uſe of fire-arms, are ſaid to kill them by ſhooting them in the face with arrows. But it often happens, when the *ſapajous* are ſhot, that in the act of falling from the tree they ſeize hold of a branch with their tail, and, dying in this ſituation, continue ſuſpended even for a long time after death. When a monkey of ſome of the larger ſpecies is wounded, the reſt will frequently collect together, and with great fury purſue the hunters to their huts or lodgments.

It was formerly ſuppoſed that man was the only animal which could be infected by the ſmall-pox and meaſles; but it is now aſcertained that monkies, kept in houſes where theſe complaints prevail, are alſo liable to receive the infection.

In the year 1767, the inhabitants of Saint Germain-en-Laie, near Paris, were witneſs to a monkey's catching the ſmall-pox, by playing with children who were infected, and the animal bore the marks of it for a conſiderable time afterwards. A circumſtance nearly ſimilar was obſerved alſo at Paris. M. Paulet, a medical man of ſome eminence, was called upon, in 1770, to attend a perſon who had the meaſles. As the diſeaſe was contagious, he requeſted that every poſſible precaution might be taken to prevent it from ſpreading; and particularly that a monkey, accuſtomed to play with the children of the houſe, ſhould on no account have any communication with the invalid. The requeſt was made too late. One of the ſick perſon's ſiſters, and at the ſame time alſo the monkey, which had been accuſtomed to ſleep at the foot of her bed, was attacked by the diſeaſe. The monkey, in conſequence, was treated in the ſame manner as a human ſubject. M. Paulet, on examining the ſtate of the animal's pulſe, found it ſo quick that it was ſcarcely poſſible to count the pulſations. In the axillary artery, theſe were much more ſenſible than in any other; and he declared that, as nearly as he could count them, they were about five hundred in a minute. We ought to remark, that this monkey was of very low ſtature, and that, in all animals, the ſhorter they are the quicker is their pulſe. Theſe facts, which are well authenticated, ſufficiently prove (independently of others) that the ſmall-pox and meaſles are not diſeaſes entirely confined to the human ſpecies; but that animals, as well as men, are liable to receive the infection from them. Numerous inſtances have occurred of the ſmall-pox being communicated to and from animals. Thoſe from cattle are now well known. A ſhepherd infected with the ſmall-pox has been known to communicate the diſeaſe to his ſheep, and theſe ſheep to thoſe of another flock

flock. A horſe has been obſerved to be covered with the puſtules of the ſmall-pox. Goats are ſometimes attacked by it, and, when this is the caſe, great numbers generally periſh. (*See Roder. à Caſtro, lib.* 4. *de Meteor. Microc. cap.* 6.) This dreadful contagion is likewiſe frequently known to extend to the flocks of rein deer in Lapland.

Such is a ſummary of the principal obſervations that have been tranſmitted to us by different travellers, reſpecting the manners and habits of life of the animals which conſtitute this intereſting tribe; and from what has been ſaid, it appears that they have a nearer alliance than any other quadruped (in the general conformation of their bodies) to the human race. They conſequently have the art of imitating human actions better than any others, ſince they are able to uſe their fore-feet as hands. From the general organization of the monkies, they are likewiſe capable of an education nearer allied to that of man, than any other animal. Some naturaliſts have attributed infinitely too much ſagacity to them, whilſt others have certainly not allowed enough. The monkies ſeem to do thoſe things which mankind do before their reaſon is matured by age; and in this reſpect there is no other quadruped which bears any reſemblance to them. Moſt animals ſeem at times to be actuated by the ſpirit of revenge: by the different means that are employed to gratify this paſſion, we may in a meaſure judge of the different degrees of their inſtinct; and every one knows how greatly the monkey exceeds all other brutes in its vindictive malice. There appears, in ſome meaſure, an analogy even betwixt the vices (if we may ſo call them) of the monkies, and the diſguſting brutality too often obſervable in the vicious and degraded part of mankind.

The animals of the monkey tribe differ very eſſentially from each other in their general manners and habits of life. The *oran otan* is ſuſceptible of more conſiderable attainments than any of the others. The ſhort muzzled monkies, with long tails, ſuch as the greater part of the *gucnons*, *japajous*, and *jagoins*, are for the moſt part exceedingly tractable, and receive a certain degree of inſtruction without much difficulty. But ſome of the *apes*, and *baboons*, with long muzzles, are ſo ſavage and ferocious as to be incapable of any education whatever.

The monkies of the new continent, as might naturally be ſuppoſed, differ (at leaſt in ſome degree) in their habits of life from thoſe of the old world. The Great Author of Nature has aſſigned to them ſeveral characteriſtics that are peculiar to themſelves: ſuch, amongſt others, are the ſituation and ſeparation of the naſal orifices; and the preſence of two additional grinders in each jaw. We, likewiſe, are acquainted with no ſpecies of monkey, belonging to the ancient world, that has a preheuſile tail, or the bony pouch obſervable in the throat of the preacher monkey and the arabata, (*Simia beelzebul* and *Simia ſeniculus* of Linnæus).

In ſome countries monkies, even in their wild ſtate, are rendered ſerviceable to mankind. It is ſaid, that in diſtricts where pepper and cocoa grow, the inhabitants, availing themſelves of the imitative faculties and the agility of the monkies, are able to procure an infinitely greater quantity of theſe articles than they could do by any other means. They mount ſome of the loweſt branches of the trees, break off the extremities where the fruit grows, and then deſcend and carefully range them together on the ground. The animals afterwards aſcend the ſame trees, ſtrip the branches all the way to the top, and diſpoſe them in a ſimilar manner. After the monkies have gone to reſt, the Indians return and carry off the ſpoil.

In ſome places, it is this inclination to imitate human actions which leads to their deſtruction. The Indians carry in their hands veſſels filled with water, and rub their faces with it, in the preſence of the monkies; then ſubſtituting a kind of glue inſtead of water, leave the veſſels behind them, and retire. The obſervant creatures ſeize the veſſels, and do the ſame; when the glue, adhering ſtrongly to their hair and eyelids, completely blinds them, and prevents every poſſibility of their effecting an eſcape.

In other places, the natives take to the habitations of the monkies a kind of boots, which they put on and pull off their legs ſeveral times ſucceſſively. Theſe are then rubbed over in the inſide with a ſtrong glue; and when the monkeys attempt to do the ſame, they are unable to diſengage themſelves, and, conſequently are caught without difficulty.

Sometimes the inhabitants carry in their hands a mirror, and appear to amuſe themſelves by looking at it in different attitudes. In place of theſe they leave a kind of traps, not unlike

the glaſſes in external appearance, which, when the animals take them up, ſeize and ſecure them by the paws.

The inhabitants of St. Vincent le Blanc catch monkies in ſeveral kinds of traps and ſnares. Sometimes, when they have caught the young ones, they put them into a cage, and appear to teaze and torment them, in order that they may likewiſe catch the parents.

The hunters of ſome countries place near the haunts of monkies veſſels containing ſtrong and intoxicating liquors. The animals drink of them, and in a ſhort time become ſo drunk as to lie down on the ſpot and fall aſleep.

Some of the Indians aſcend to the ſummits of the mountains in which the animals breed, and conſtruct there a pile of wood, round the baſe of which they ſpread a quantity of maize. They place on the pile ſome ſubſtance, which, on being expoſed to heat, explodes with tremendous noiſe. This is contrived to explode during the time that the monkies are employed in devouring the maize, and, in the terror and aſtoniſhment, the old animals ſcamper off on all ſides with the utmoſt rapidity, leaving their young ones a prey to the hunters.

The dexterity of monkies is ſuch, that, although burthened by their offſpring clinging to their backs, they can leap from tree to tree, if the diſtance is not very great, and ſecure their hold among the branches with the greateſt certainty. When they perceive any perſon taking aim at them, either with a gun or bow, they cry out and grind their teeth ſometimes in the moſt horrible manner. They are often able to avoid the arrows that are ſhot at them, and ſometimes they even catch them in their hands. When any one of their community is ſhot, and falls to the ground, all the reſt ſet up a diſmal and tremendous howl, which makes all the adjacent mountains and woods reſound. If a monkey is wounded, and does not fall, it frequently happens that his companions will ſeize and carry it off far beyond the reach of their enemy: and miſerable is the fate of that hunter who is imprudent enough to venture near their haunts during that ſame day. When the animals re-aſcend the trees, they each carry a ſtone in their hands, and generally another in their mouths; and, in ſuch caſe, theſe are thrown at their adverſary with a correctneſs of aim that is truly aſtoniſhing.

The inhabitants of ſeveral countries derive a means of ſubſiſtence from the fleſh of theſe animals. We are aſſured by Condamine, that in Cayenne the monkies are the kind of game that is more frequently purſued than any other; and that the Indians of the country bordering on the river of the Amazons are peculiarly fond of their fleſh. Their fat is eſteemed a ſovereign remedy for ſtiffneſs in the joints. In the Portugueſe ſettlements in South America, powdered monkies' bones are conſidered an excellent ſudorific, and likewiſe as anti-venereal. In the gall-bladder of one or two of the Indian ſpecies (but particularly of the *doric* and *wanderu*), a kind of gall-ſtone is ſometimes found. Theſe, ſays Tavernier, the natives have been known to ſell for as much as a hundred crowns each. They will not, in general, permit them to be exported out of their country as articles of commerce, but chiefly preſerve them as an invaluable preſent to foreign ambaſſadors reſiding amongſt them. They are conſidered to poſſeſs all the properties that have been attributed to the moſt precious of the bezoar ſtones.

Chriſt Church, W. BINGLEY.
Feb. 1, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORATION *delivered by* BENJAMIN MILNE, ESQ. COLLECTOR *of his* MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS *at* BRIDLINGTON, *on the firſt* EXHIBITION *of the* NEW LIGHTS *at* FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD.*

ROME, in the plenitude of power, enriched with the plunder of conquered provinces, and elated with pride, erected ſtately pillars, ornamented with exquiſite ſculpture, to commemorate the achievements of her illuſtrious citizens; but thoſe ſplendid embelliſhments were the oſtentatious monuments of an unbounded ambition which graſped at univerſal dominion, and in the career of victory extended a wide ſcene of ruin and deſolation. Under the influence of a better principle, and for purpoſes infinitely more uſeful, this ſuperb edifice

* The height of the building from the baſis to the ſummit is 85 feet, and from the level of the ſea 250 feet —The lanthorn contains three frames, with ſeven large lamps and reflectors in each, making in the whole twenty-one. The lights revolve, and the motion is horizontal. One of the lights is red, to diſtinguiſh Flamborough lights from all others; and in a clear night, they may be ſeen at the diſtance of thirty miles.

for the exhibition of lights is erected—It was raiſed with the benevolent intention of ſecuring the property of individuals, and of preſerving human life, from the calamities of ſhipwreck.

To the honour of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-houſe, Deptford Strond, London, it muſt be obſerved, that with laudable zeal they have patronized the undertaking, and completed the building in a ſtile ſuperior to every other of the ſame claſs in the United Kingdom—an eminent diſplay of taſte and judgment. The grandeur of its ſituation on this elevated promontory is unequalled—the ſublimity of the proſpect muſt excite the admiration of every beholder—the vaſt ſweep of the northern ocean fills the eye with its immeaſurable expanſe, and exhibits a ſcene which inſpires exalted ideas. Innumerable fleets laden with the produce of the coal-mines, and rich trading veſſels from Scotland, daily paſs in view; ſhips freighted with naval ſtores and valuable merchandize, from Archangel, from Norway, the ports of the Baltic, and Holland, and others from the whale-fiſheries, direct their courſes to this diſtinguiſhed promontory. Scenes of this kind are characteriſtic of national grandeur: the bold enterpriſe and mercantile ſpirit of Britain aſtoniſh the world; the magnitude of her commerce covers the ſea with her fleets; her flag waves triumphant in every quarter of the globe; the unrivalled ſkill, induſtry, honourable conduct, and opulence of the country, are the ſolid baſis of its ſtability. Surely, ſuch important intereſts merit a ſedulous attention to their ſecurity.

While you view with complacency the multitude of ſhips floating on the extended ocean, ſhould you at the ſame moment take into conſideration the immenſe value of their cargoes, and the many thouſands of ſeamen by which they are navigated, you would then be able to form ſome judgment of the extenſive advantages which muſt reſult from the execution of a plan ſo highly uſeful and beneficent If, prompted by curioſity, you have ever ſurveyed the formidable rocks which line the adjacent ſhore, and have obſerved the foaming waves of the ſtormy ocean daſhing with irreſiſtible fury againſt the perpendicular cliffs, the ſight alone muſt have filled you with aſtoniſhment and dread!—Figure then to yourſelves the melancholy ſcene of ſome unfortunate veſſel enveloped in midnight darkneſs, driven by the tempeſt, and ſuddenly ſtranded on the tremendous coaſt; paint to your imaginations, the crew of helpleſs ſeamen ſinking among the overwhelming billows, and raiſing their ſupplicating voices, in vain, for aid!—reflect on the inexpreſſible agony of their tender connexions, deprived in one ſad moment of all that is eſteemed dear in life, and left perhaps deſolate and forlorn, in a ſtate of helpleſs indigence, to mourn the loſs of a huſband, a father, or a ſon! Theſe are not viſionary ideas: they are ſcenes, alas! which have too frequently been realized. With ſuch impreſſions on your minds, you muſt aſſuredly acknowledge the utility of a deſign calculated, under Providence, to prevent conſequences ſo wounding to the tender ſenſibilities of human nature. Had this building been erected at a more early period, the late loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip the Nautilus, Captain Gunter, from the Baltic, and ſeveral of the veſſels under her convoy, with many valuable lives, might, in all human probability, have been prevented.

From the exhibition of theſe brilliant lights, innumerable will be the advantages to navigation. I will detail the moſt prominent:—The ſight of them will diſpel the gloom which frequently ſeizes the boldeſt and moſt ſkilful navigator, in a critical moment; and direct him, when ſurrounded by the obſcurity of a winter's night, to avoid the dangers of this projecting coaſt. They will guide the tempeſt-beaten mariner to the Humber, or to a ſafe anchorage in Bridlington-bay, famed for its convenience and ſecurity. Diffuſing their friendly luſtre afar, they will ſhine as leading ſtars to enable ſhips in a large offing to aſcertain their ſituations with accuracy, and to take a new departure; and alſo warn others contending with eaſtern gales, to keep at a proper diſtance from the dangers of a lee-ſhore. To the fiſhermen, who are frequently expoſed to great perils on the unſtable element, they will be eminently uſeful in the night: they will guide them to the proper fiſhing grounds, and direct them, on their return to the ſhore, to a place of ſafety. Numerous have been the diſaſters of this induſtrious race of men at Flamborough. I am perſuaded that many of you, who are now preſent, have witneſſed the painful ſcene of the whole village in mourning: the lamentations of the diſconſolate widow and mother muſt have pierced your ſouls.

With inexpreſſible anguiſh, *I have ſeen* the tears of the helpleſs orphan flow for

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an indulgent parent, who periſhed in the mercileſs wave:—while I retain the faculty of memory, the ſad impreſſion will never be eraſed; and at this moment it is difficult to reſtrain my emotions: but the conſideration that my humble exertions have been inſtrumental in promoting a deſign to prevent thoſe calamities in future, will be a ſource of ſatisfaction to me to the remoteſt period of life. This deſcription of an undertaking ſo conducive to the ſecurity of navigation, will not, I truſt, be deemed too highly coloured—the facts are incontrovertible, the utility is indiſputable. So long as this noble edifice ſhall ſtand unſhaken on its firm foundation, and lift its aſpiring ſummit to the view of the admiring ſpectator, it will remain a conſpicuous monument of the humanity and munificence of the Britiſh nation, unparelleled by any other of the maritime ſtates on the face of the globe.

May the kind Providence of Almighty God favour this and every other effort of national utility with ſucceſs, and crown with glory the ardent courage and determined reſolution of our matchleſs ſeamen, in the defence of their native land. While afflicted Europe mourns her deſolated provinces and ſubjugated ſtate, may this United Kingdom, firm in loyalty, in patriotiſm, and every exalted virtue, oppoſe an inſurmountable barrier to the impetuous torrent which threatens to overwhelm the earth. May Britain ever continue in the envied poſſeſſion of the empire of the main; and, lifting her unclouded head with diſtinguiſhed luſtre amid the gloom which, at this awful criſis, overſhadows the world, exhibit to deſponding nations a bright example of glory—invincible on every hoſtile ſhock, unſhaken as the rocks which guard her ſea-girt ſhore.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABSTRACT *of* EVIDENCE *given before a* COMMITTEE *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *relative to the* USE *of* MACHINERY, *the* EXCLUSION *of* PERSONS *not having ſerved* APPRENTICESHIPS, *the* ASSEMBLAGE *of the* WEAVERS *in large* MANUFACTORIES, *and the* MAINTENANCE *of the* OLD LAWS *of* REGULATION *in the* WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES *in the* COUNTIES *of* SOMERSET, WILTS, *and* GLOUCESTER.

THIS evidence was received in the year 1803.

The gentlemen examined were, Edward Sheppard, of Uley in Gloucesterſhire; William Sheppard, of Frome in Somerſetſhire; Daniel Lloyd, of Uley in Gloucesterſhire; John Jones, of Bradford in Wiltſhire; Abraham Lloyd Edridge, of Chippenham in Wiltſhire; John Wanſey, of London; Henry Dyer, of Wotton upon Edge in Gloucesterſhire; George Wanſey, of Warminſter in Wiltſhire; Richard Bowſher, of Bath; Thomas Joyce, of Freſhford in Somerſetſhire; John Wallington, of Stinchcombe in Gloucesterſhire; John Vizard, of Durtley in Gloucesterſhire; John King, of Freſhford in Somerſetſhire; John Maitland, Eſq. of Baſinghall-ſtreet; and Charles Brooke, Eſq. M.P. alſo of Baſinghall-ſtreet, London.

The following were the principal facts aſcertained by the teſtimony of theſe witneſſes.

I. *Apprentices.*—By the ancient law, (a ſyſtem gradually formed between the reigns of Edward III. and George II.) no perſon ought to be employed in the woollen manufacture, without having ſerved an apprenticeſhip of ſeven years: but this law has gone into diſuſe, by the changes and improvements in the manufacture. The majority of the weavers now employed in Gloucesterſhire, Wiltſhire, and Somerſetſhire, have become ſuch without having been apprentices. The art of weaving may be competently learned within twelve months. It is now practiſed by women, as well as by men; and children begin to learn it from the age of five or ſix years. The ſpring-looms, which, with great advantage to the manufacture, have become general, would be rendered at once uſeleſs, if the old law of apprenticeſhip ſhould be now enforced. The whole manufacture and trade would be brought to a ſtop. It would be impoſſible to anſwer, on the ſudden, any extraordinary demand; nor could the manufacture be extended into villages, for the convenience of falls of water to work the mills, as it has lately been. Of the *cloth-workers*, ſtill fewer than of the weavers have ſerved apprenticeſhips. The uſe of the ſpring-ſhuttle has proved of advantage chiefly to the working weaver. In conſequence of its being adopted, one weaver executes what was before the work of two, and receives the wages of two. None of the weavers or cloth-workers that ſerved regular apprenticeſhips of ſeven years, have been left without employment in conſequence of perſons being employed who have not ſerved apprenticeſhips. Yet combinations of the weavers and cloth-

cloth-workers, inſtructed by regular apprenticeſhips, have been formed to proſecute thoſe who were not ſo bred to the buſineſs. The poor's rates have not been enhanced in conſequence of the employment of unapprenticed weavers, cloth-workers, and dyers.

II. The weavers are averſe from being aſſembled to work together in *large manufactories*. The manufacturers have no inducements to incline them to aſſemble their workmen to labour together, but that they may have the work performed quicker, and with leſs embezzlement of the yarn. The weavers are averſe from this, becauſe they do not like to work under too rigorous an inſpection of their employers. Great quantities of yarn are embezzled while it is in the hands of the weavers. The weavers are, alſo, accuſtomed to take in work from different employers, and to keep it much too long beſide them unexecuted: a practice which would be checked by bringing them to work together under the employer's eye. Within theſe laſt thirty years, Spaniſh wool has riſen in price 100l. per cent.; the wages to cloth-workers, 100l. per cent.; the price of the manufactured cloth, only 30l. per cent.

III. *Machinery and Regulations.*—The new machinery, &c. employed in the woollen manufacture, is contrary to the regulations of the ancient law, yet indiſpenſably requiſite to the proſperity of the trade.

By the uſe of the *ſpring-ſhuttle*, much more cloth than formerly is now made. The annual manufacture of ſuperfine broad-cloth, in the town of Chippenham, is now twice as much as it was at the diſtance of twenty-five years ſince.

The *gig-mill*, prohibited by two ſtatutes of the reign of Edward VI., is uſed in the operations called *the roaing* and *the dreſſing* of cloth. It renders the expence leſs, by one half, than if the ſame work were performed with the hand only. It does not ſtretch out the cloth to more than one-twentieth part of that which was its firſt length when it came out of the loom. It has been uſed, time out of mind, in Glouceſterſhire; and is now employed alſo in the counties of Wilts and Somerſet. The cloth is not found to ſhrink more from the uſe of this machine, than if it were dreſſed with the hand only. Cloths dreſſed in the gig-mill are preferred, both in the home and the foreign markets, as ſofter, mellower, and more uniform, than that which is dreſſed with the hand. Cloths, unſaleable as being dreſſed with the hand, find purchaſers after they are redreſſed in the gig-mill. Before the uſe of the gig-mill was adopted in Wilts and Somerſet, much of the cloth made in thoſe counties was ſent into Glouceſterſhire to be mill-dreſſed.

From the gig-mill, the cloth is put into the hands of the ſhearmen, or into *ſhearing machinery*, to be finiſhed for the market. The ſhearmen in Wiltſhire refuſed, for a long time, to work after the gig-mill. They have been ſince induced, in general, to return to their maſters. In conſequence of the riots of the weavers, cloth-workers, and ſhearmen, becauſe machinery was introduced, the principal part of the Wiltſhire cloth-working branch was transferred, in 1802, to London, Bath, and other places.

It is impoſſible now for the manufacturers to find ſale for cloths made of the exact *length*, *breadth*, and *weight* preſcribed in the old ſtatutes. The diverſity of the markets now requires a variety of fabrics unknown when the old ſtatute-law was framed. 1 The fineſt and thineſt cloths are made for the Turkey-trade; 2, ladies' cloths are in the next degree thicker; 3, the next in thickneſs are made for the Weſt India trade; 4, the next are for the Ruſſia trade; 5, ſuperfine cloths are thicker ſtill; 6, the thickeſt of all are double-milled ſuperfines, and a ſpecies of narrow-cloths named *ratteens*. The ſtatutes which forbid the exportation of cloths tacked and preſſed, and cloths unbarbed or unſhorn, cannot now be enforced without rendering the manufacturer unable to ſupply his foreign orders.

The uſe of the *hot-preſs*, prohibited by the old laws, has become general, and could not be now diſcontinued without ruin to certain branches of the manufacture.

Certain prohibited ingredients are now uſed with advantage in the *boiling*, from the improvements in the chemiſtry of dyeing.

Spaniſh wool has been introduced into the manufacture ſince the enactment of the ſtatutes, and has occaſioned great changes in it, which are moſt beneficial, but which the ſtatutes could not anticipate and provide for.

Lamb's wool, of which the uſe is forbidden in the ſtatutes, has, by the improvements in machinery, and the pro-

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greſs of ſkill in manufacture, become a valuable material in the fabrication of certain cloths.

Under the ancient laws, there are *inſpectors* to examine the cloths, and report at the quarter-ſeſſions whether they be made according to the ſtatute-regulations. Theſe perſons now take their fees; but yielding to the progreſs of the manufacture, no longer inſiſt upon the rigorous performance of their duty. Their office appears to be quite unneceſſary.

The quantity of capital in the woollen trade and manufacture in the Weſt of England, has been prodigiouſly augmented ſince machinery came to be employed. The conſequence of its employment has thus been to increaſe the quantity of the manufacture, not at all to throw the workmen of any claſs out of bread.

The Spaniards, having oil, ſoap, and wool, one-third or one-half cheaper than theſe articles can be purchaſed in England, might rival us in the woollen manufacture if they could procure our machinery. S. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. III.

THE ILIAD.

SUCH then is the uncertain account we have of Homer; ſuch are the faint ſhadows which antiquity reflect at this diſtance of time. But if we recall the mind from this dark view of his ſtory, and fix it all at once on the poems he has left us, our pity is turned into wonder. We forget the rude draught of his perſon and fortune, to contemplate the nobler image of his ſoul. The blind ſongſter immediately vaniſhes, and in his room we are preſented with the father and prince of verſe, the preacher of wiſdom and virtue, the founder of arts and ſciences, the great maſter of civil life, and the counſellor of kings. Theſe were the titles which the ancients conferred on him, in their enthuſiaſtic admiration of the greatneſs of his thoughts, the torrent of his words, the charms of his fictions, and the utility of his precepts.

The Iliad, the firſt and moſt conſiderable poem of Homer, is founded on the memorable war of Troy, occaſioned by the ſeduction of Helen, carried on with alternate ſucceſſes and misfortunes, and not terminated till after a cloſe and vigorous ſiege of ten years. Some critics of former ages, and a very ingenious writer of our own, have not only aſſerted that no ſuch poet as Homer ever exiſted, but have even denied the occurrence of any ſuch event as the taking of Troy. But the attempt to eſtabliſh ſo fanciful an hypotheſis, contradicted by the whole body of ancient literature, can be conſidered only as the chimera of men who, diſdaining to follow the tract purſued by ſo many other writers, have ſought for novelty in the wildeſt paradoxes and in the looſeſt conjectures. It is too late for all the efforts of modern ſcepticiſm to throw doubts upon a tranſaction corroborated by the teſtimony of every claſſic author, and which is in no one of the ancient writings either expreſsly denied or even incidentally queſtioned. That we are indebted for many of the incidents in the poem ſolely to the invention of the poet, is beyond diſpute; but it may be conſidered as equally certain, that the ſubject was not invented by him, but is the repreſentation of a real fact which took place long before his time.

The Iliad is unqueſtionably the nobleſt monument of human genius ever exhibited to the world, and has been tranſmitted to us with the juſteſt admiration, through every age. But when we commence its peruſal, we ſhould previouſly conſider that we are about to read the moſt ancient book that ever was written, except the Bible. It is highly neceſſary that we ſhould keep this in mind, or we cannot enter into the ſpirit, nor taſte the compoſition, of the poem. The reader muſt not expect to find the correctneſs and elegance of the Auguſtan age. He muſt diveſt himſelf of all modern ideas of refinement, and ſuffer himſelf to be tranſported in imagination 3000 years back in the hiſtory of mankind. He will ſee admirable repreſentations of characters and manners, but ſtill retaining a tincture of the ſavage ſtate; moral ideas, as yet imperfectly formed; bodily ſtrength prized as a principal endowment; paſſions not curbed by the reſtraints of a more advanced ſtate of ſociety; uncommon beauty of language, ſometimes employed on very trivial ſubjects; and a motley aſſemblage of portraits variouſly drawn, but each repreſenting, in the trueſt colours, the virtues or the imperfections of the human mind.

The opening of the Iliad certainly does not poſſeſs that dignity which a modern expects in a great epic poem. It begins with no higher ſubject than the diſpute

difpute between two chieftains, reſpecting a female ſlave. A prieſt of Apollo implores Agamemnon to reſtore his daughter, who, in the plunder of a city, had fallen to that king's ſhare of booty. He is refuſed. Apollo, at the requeſt of his prieſt, ſends a plague into the camp of the Greeks. The augur, when conſulted, anſwers that there is no way of appeaſing the God, but by reſtoring the fair captive virgin to the arms of her parent. Agamemnon is enraged at this anſwer; declares that he prefers this ſlave to his wife Clytemneſtra; but ſince he muſt reſtore her in order to ſave his army, inſiſts upon having another to ſupply her place, and demands Briſeis, the ſlave of Achilles. The young warrior, as might be expected, is incenſed at this demand; reproaches the king of kings with rapacity and inſolence; and, after beſtowing on him many injurious appellations, he ſolemnly ſwears that, if thus treated, he will withdraw his troops, and no longer aſſiſt the Grecians againſt the Trojans. He accordingly leaves the camp. His mother, the Goddeſs Thetis, intereſts Jupiter in his cauſe, who, to revenge the wrongs which Achilles has ſuffered, adopts his reſentment, and inflicts on the Greeks many and tedious calamities, until Achilles is pacified, and a reconciliation effected between him and Agamemnon. Such is the baſis on which the action is founded; ſuch the *ſpecioſa miracula* of this extraordinary poem.

From this ſketch it is ſeen, that Homer did not take for his ſubject the whole Trojan war, but ſelected the moſt intereſting part of it, the quarrel between the two principal perſonages. Such a ſubject was, no doubt, happily choſen. The ſiege of Troy formed a ſplendid and dignified event, which had engaged the attention of many ages, and was worthy to be commemorated by the verſe of Homer. A confederacy of the monarchs of Greece to revenge the violation of hoſpitality committed by Paris, and to vindicate the injured honour of Menelaus, combined at once a grandeur and a moral in the action, eminently calculated to excite the admiration and improve the manners of his cotemporaries. We ſhall conſider the poem under three heads, with reſpect to the invention it diſplays, its characters, and the narration or ſtyle.

The great merit of inexhauſtible invention has been univerſally allowed to Homer; and though Virgil may diſpute with him the palm of judgment and taſte, he is here without a rival. It runs through all the poem, and whether in the choice of incidents, of deſcriptions, or of images, is equally remarkable. The prodigious number of events deſcribed, of delineations of characters divine and human; the infinite variety by which they are all diſtinguiſhed; the different colours in which they are characteriſtically drawn,—diſplay an almoſt boundleſs invention. In order to give an air of dignity and importance to the fable, he has ſo conſtructed it as to intereſt the Gods themſelves, not only in the general cataſtrophe, but in every particular incident that might either haſten or retard it. It is admirably invented to make the calamities which Agamemnon and the Greeks ſuffered, the effect of Thetis' importunate addreſs to Jupiter, in which ſhe implores vengeance on the Grecian army, that their leader might be ſenſible of his injuſtice to her ſon Achilles, in depriving him of his fair captive, by feeling the want of his aſſiſtance againſt the Trojans. The deluding phantom ſent by Jupiter to the tent of Atrides, in order to perſuade that monarch to give battle to the enemy, deceiving him with the vain hope of ending all his labours and dangers by one effort, which ſhould accompliſh the entire deſtruction of Troy, is a beautiful machine, and introduced with ſingular propriety. The interpoſition of Venus to reſcue her ſon from the danger of impending death, is alſo highly invented. The epiſode of Glaucus and Diomed, in the ſixth book, makes an agreeable pauſe in the narration; but that of Hector and Andromache is, of all others, the moſt deeply intereſting. But this epiſode is more properly claſſed under Homer's talent in exciting the paſſions, and is only mentioned in this place as a finely imagined incident. We may add, the ſtratagem of Juno's borrowing the girdle of Venus to revive the tenderneſs of Jupiter; and the art with which ſhe lulls him to ſleep, that Neptune in the mean time may aſſiſt the Greeks,—as exquiſite fictions of a moſt creative imagination. The embaſſy to Achilles, the inflexibility of that hero, and the final extinction of his reſentment againſt Agamemnon, ſo naturally effected by the death of Patroclus, by which alone a reconciliation could have been produced conſiſtently with his character: theſe are a few of thoſe beautiful and well-invented incidents which compoſe

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ſo much of the fable of the Iliad. It is, indeed, this aſtoniſhing power of invention which creates the enthuſiaſm with which Homer is always read, which gives life, animation, and action, to every thing he deſcribes. His councils, his battles, his epiſodes, and his fictions, ſucceed each other with a rapidity which allows no pauſe for the imagination, or judgment of the reader. He is hurried from one event to another by the irreſiſtible current of his verſe, flowing like the courſe of the river which he deſcribes,

Οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἴσαν, ὡσεί τε πυρὶ χθὼν πᾶσα νέμοι ὸ·

In his exhibition of *characters*, there is the ſame variety and wonderful diſcrimination. They are lively, ſpirited, and almoſt dramatic. He has admirably ſupplied the defects of hiſtory by the power of his own fancy. The common idea of Achilles, who forms the principal figure, has been, we think, unjuſtly taken rather from the well-known line of Horace,

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,

than from an attentive conſideration of the manner in which he is pourtrayed in the poem. He is paſſionate, often furious, and untractable; but he as often ſubmits to the dictates of reaſon and juſtice. In all his diſputes with Agamemnon, he has juſtice on his ſide. When wronged in his love, he peaceably ſurrenders Briſeïs, though he diſdains to continue under the command of the tyrant who has forced her from him. He is open and ſincere; he profeſſes love for his country, and reverence for the gods. His friendſhip for Patroclus is drawn in amiable colours. Indeed, every thing in the poem tends to aggrandize Achilles, who is undoubtedly its hero. When the Greeks fly before Hector, our attention is immediately turned to the ſon of Peleus, who, tranquil in his tent, pities the fate of ſo many brave men ſacrificed to the pride of Agamemnon, and rejoices to ſee that pride humbled. Greece is repreſented as a ſuppliant at his feet, yet he remains awhile inexorable. But he gives way to the tears of his friend, and permits Patroclus to fight under his own armour. With what tenderneſs he recommends to him to ſtop when he ſhall have repulſed the Trojans, and to beware of Hector! How profound is his grief at the loſs of a friend ſo dear, the companion of his infancy! Revenge made him throw aſide his arms—it is revenge alone that can induce him to reſume them. It is not Greece whom he ſerves, it is Patroclus to whoſe manes he ſacrifices the ſons of Troy. For Patroclus he mourns, even while he drags round the walls of the city the body of Hector who has ſlain him. He mingles tears of ſympathiſing ſorrow at the misfortunes of the aged Priam, with imprecations and threats againſt the ſurviving warriors of Ilium. It is from this mixture of ſenſibility and rage, of ferocity and tenderneſs, that we are preſented with the moſt poetical character that ever was invented. That of Helen is drawn with exquiſite art. Though ſhe is the cauſe of all theſe calamities, ſhe never excites either diſguſt or abhorrence; ſhe is even ſometimes introduced with a ſort of dignity. Her confuſion and compunction when in the preſence of Priam, or within ſight of Menelaus; the evident ſtruggle in her mind between grief, ſelf-condemnation, and a ſtill lingering fondneſs for the man who has ſeduced her, render her more an object of pity than of hatred. But the poet knows how to diſcriminate between vice and virtue: and the frailty and crimes of Helen are beautifully contraſted by the chaſter loves and tender ſorrows of Andromache. Paris is, as he ought to be, a mixture of gallantry and effeminacy; Diomed is bold, but prudent; Ajax is arrogant and brutal; Hector, active, vigilant, and humane; Agamemnon is actuated by ambition, and a thirſt for empire; Menelaus, his milder virtues; Niſtor is a ſage, talkative, old man; Idomeneus is a plain blunt ſoldier; and Sarpedon is gallant and generous. In our next we ſhall point out to the reader ſome of the peculiar beauties of the Iliad, with reſpect to its machinery, its imagery, and its ſentiments.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine, there is a notice from Dr. Callcott of his intention to publiſh a work on Lord Stanhope's Temperament, which he has thought proper to preface with a ſneer at ſome remarks on the ſame work, inſerted in your Magazines for October and November laſt, ſigned C. and XYZ.

Leaving the author of the firſt of theſe to take what notice he pleaſes of his ſhare of the reflection, I muſt beg leave to obſerve that the Doctor has greatly miſrepreſented my remarks, in the firſt place, by ſtating that I have found out

that his Lordſhip's ſyſtem is not a new diſcovery.—Now, in no part of my obſervations will he find any ſuch aſſertion; being ſo far of a contrary opinion, that I believe the idea of bi-equal thirds never entered into the imagination of any other perſon beſides that of his Lordſhip. I have indeed expreſſed myſelf thus, (vide Mag. Nov. p. 350): "that Lord Stanhope undertakes to ſhew that there are five wolves, as if it were a new diſcovery." But this refers to no part of his new ſyſtem of temperament, but only to the evils he wiſhes to remedy, which (as I juſt afterwards obſerved) "muſt have been always obvious to every tuner, although only one of them has been found ſo offenſive to the ear as to be ſtigmatiſed with ſo reproachful a term as that of the wolf."

And this brings me to the next ſarcaſm of the Doctor's, namely, that "I have *found out* that the term wolf is a ſtigma of reproach;" as if I had mentioned as a new diſcovery a thing that muſt be obvious to every body, or that the words juſt above-mentioned would bear any ſuch interpretation.

As to the laſt paſſage he has referred to, "that glee-ſingers may ſink a ſemitone without the leaſt degree of alteration in the temperament, &c." I am at a loſs to conceive for what purpoſe he has quoted it, as I have no idea that he can mean to queſtion the truth of that remark; and though I aſſerted it by way of argument, I by no means ſtated it as any thing newly *found out*, as the Doctor ſeems to inſinuate.

Upon the whole, as I profeſs myſelf to be open to conviction, I ſhall very readily, *when influenced* by Dr. Callcott's arguments in his intended publication, give up my preſent opinion, and become a convert to his Lordſhip's ſyſtem. I am indeed glad to find that the Doctor is himſelf going to write upon the ſubject, as from the ſpecimens he has given of his erudition in his Muſical Grammar, and former numerous publications, I have no doubt of his treating it in an ingenious and ſcientific manner. But ſurely, for his own ſake, he might have announced his work without reflecting upon the remarks of others, or at leaſt without miſrepreſenting them. XYZ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for November, p. 354, there are three important queſtions propoſed, by three ingenious correſpondents: a queſtion of *law*, relative to the nuiſance of a bee-hive; a queſtion of *humanity*, relative to the ſkinning of live eels; and a queſtion of *pathology*, relative to the inconveniences and diſorders commonly ariſing from the attacks of "that troubleſome little animal the flea." It is to *the laſt* of theſe I ſhall confine my preſent obſervations.

Your correſpondent begins with *ſuppoſing*, that the ſufferings he endures are common to men; or, to uſe his own elegant expreſſion, that he is, in this reſpect, "like other folks." He need not, however, have urged this upon ſuppoſition only; it is a clear and eſtabliſhed *fact*. If we conſult the hiſtories of Europe, Aſia, Africa, or America, we ſhall find, that theſe powerful marauders have eſtabliſhed themſelves in every quarter. In ſome parts they are more endemial, and at ſome ſeaſons more vigorous and virulent, than in others; eſpecially in the countries about the equator, or between the tropics. Dr. Smollet hath informed us, that in the enchanting climate of Italy their numbers are incalculable, and that their effects are aſtoniſhing in happily preventing the inhabitants from falling into *ſomnolencies* or *lethargies*. But we do not find, that the moſt northern climates are deſtitute of their occaſional viſitations.

The particular queries propoſed by your correſpondent, relative to this inſect, are "What will prevent, or deſtroy its effect?" and "What will cure after it has wounded?"

As to the firſt, it does not appear to be ſtrictly logical, taken as a whole, and connected with the ſecond: for to aſk what will deſtroy its effect? is the ſame thing as to aſk what will cure after it has wounded? or, in the language of the ſchools, the queſtions are ſynonimous, and the one merges into the other. The firſt query, therefore, ſhould have been only this, "What will prevent the attack of the flea?" or the ill conſequences ariſing from his actual ſeizure?

Now, Sir, in anſwer to this, you will not do me the injuſtice to imagine that I mean to propoſe any advertiſed or ſecret noſtrum to lighten the pockets of your correſpondents. I am a mortal enemy to quackery; and ſincerely hope, that in the new bill, which you have informed us ſome eminent phyſicians are about to preſent to parliament, for the regulation of the practice of phyſic, a clauſe will be

be introduced to aboliſh this infernal traffic, not *gradually*, as perhaps was neceſſary in the ſlave-trade, but *immediately, vi et armis.*

But, to the point:—the queſtion of *prevention.* "*Principiis obſta*" is an important maxim: guard againſt firſt beginnings. What is to be done when *fleas* are in the vicinity, to prevent their attacks? A variety of means might here be employed, with perfect ſafety, and with all imaginable ſucceſs: ſuch as anointing the body with tar, or brimſtone ointment; fumigating the room with aſſafœtida, brimſtone, tobacco, &c.

It is acknowleged that, notwithſtanding this, we may have ſome occaſional viſitors. What is to be done in this caſe? In general, endeavours are made *to ſeize* the enemy. This, it muſt be owned, is often difficult. The flea is of the genus of inſects called *ſalient.* In this view, his exploits are wonderful. Naturaliſts inform us, that he is an abſolute *unique.* No inſect or animal can take ſuch aſtoniſhing leaps, in proportion to its ſize. He is alſo much aſſiſted in this reſpect by the acuteneſs of his *viſion.* Whether, like the ſpider, he has a hemiſphere of eyes, or a cylinder, in common with ſome other inſects, the fact is certain, that he evades our graſp long before we come in contact with him. He farther is defended by his *elaſticity.* It is well known that he has a coat of mail, which, like the hide of the rhinoceros, may be cannon or piſtol-proof. Hence the common ſentiment, or proverb, which we acquire with the firſt rudiments of our education: "*A, B, C; crack a louſe, and kill a flea.*" The letters are from the ancient *cabala*; and can only be underſtood by one of the ſociety of free-maſons, upon opening, by the light of a lamp, the nineteenth ſection of the fourth tome of *Martinus Scriblerus*; provided he have in the room at the time an owl and a black cat, a golden ring in one ear, and four leaves of red ſage, a drachm of camphor, and a branch of fumitory, ſuſpended at the other. But the concluding part of the ſentence, which is a comment upon the former, is ſufficient, and is plainly this: that the *pellis*, or ſkin, of the more nauſeous inſect, together with its body, is of ſo vaſcular and tender a ſubſtance, that it will readily yield to the preſſure *of the nail*; whereas, you muſt employ more ſcientific means to deſtroy his *firſt-couſin*, who has been often known to revive, even after apparent death, from various cauſes; either by the genial warmth of the ſun-beams, or from the *vis inertiæ*, the inſcrutable energies of the celeſtial *Archæus*, which pervade every organiſed animal, from the body of the ſublime Newton to that of the inviſible mite. So that to this inſect, more than to any other, may be juſtly applied the memorable motto of the Humane Society, "*Lateat ſcintillula forſan.*"

But, it will be ſaid, all this is digreſſion. Sir, in digreſſing, I only follow the example of many modern authors, ſenators, lawyers, and divines, who often grievouſly wander from the point, and introduce ſubjects which have little or nothing to do with the topic upon which they profeſs to diſcant.

Having treated of the firſt quere to the beſt of my ability, I ſhall be very brief in conſidering the ſecond: What will cure, after it has wounded?

Sir, I muſt here again obſerve, that the term *wounded* is miſapplied. The flea attacks by puncture, and not by laceration, which is an eſſential characteriſtic in the definition of a wound; or of a *woonde*, as every fine lady and *petit-maitre* now pronounces it.

Now, as to the cure of *flea-bites*, I ſhall only propoſe a ſhort piece of advice; which, if more attended to by phyſicians of the body natural, and of the body politic, would probably prevent or cure many diſorders in both—*Let them alone.*

But, that my lucubrations may not prove altogether uſeleſs to your readers, I ſhall conclude with the relation of a true ſtory, very ſuitable upon the preſent occaſion.

Some years ago, at an annual fair in Staffordſhire, an itinerant empiric was accuſtomed to ſell a powder for the ſpecific purpoſe of "killing fleas," which he diſpoſed of to great advantage. I lament, that I have none of this powder by me, for the examination of ſome of our modern chemiſts, who would quickly analyze it, *pro bono publico.* No doubt it contained ſomething ſingularly delectable to the taſte of the animal, as rat-catchers entice their prey by the odoriferous ſcents of muſk and rhodium: yet I am confident any other powder will do as well, if applied in the ſame manner. "How am I to uſe the powder?" ſaid a countryman, at one of the fairs above-mentioned. "Friend," quoth the doctor, "you muſt catch the flea by the

nape of the neck, when he will immediately gape, and then put a little of the powder into his mouth." *Probatum eſt.*

Yours, &c. ANTE-PULEX.

Dec. 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I have not ſeen the following additional Botanical Nomenclature noticed in any of the Journals, you may perhaps think them worthy of a place in your valuable Magazine. They are extracted from the *Compte Rendu des Travaux de l'Inſtitut National pour l'An* 12 *et* 13, *par M. Cuvier.*

"M. Ventenat, charged by her Majeſty the Empreſs to communicate to the public all the new ſpecies of plants in the garden of Malmaiſon, has conſecrated by her auguſt name the *Joſephinia*, originally from *New South Wales.* The elevation of its ſtalk, and the beauty of its flowers, juſtify the application of the name, from the great reſemblance they bear to the *divine* original."

"M. de Beauvois has had the happineſs to be permitted to dedicate to the Emperor Napoleon a tree from the ſavage country of *Owara* in Africa, which, from the ſplendour, the greatneſs, and the ſingularity of its flower, well deſerve to bear ſo great a name. It preſents the figure of a *double crown*; and as it is nearly a year ſince M. de Beauvois preſented it to his Majeſty, it may juſtly be deemed a *prophetic conſecration.*"

Some of your readers perhaps, Sir, would not have been much diſpleaſed with M. Cuvier, had he tranſported the *divine* Joſephine herſelf to Botany Bay, and ſent the Great Emperor to cut trees in the ſavage wilds of Owara.

Your's, X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few ſcholars who have not read with delight that truly claſſical and elegant work, the "Athenian Letters," and yet fewer who are unacquainted the Abbé Barthelemy's amuſing "Travels of Anacharſis the Younger." Were I called upon to decide on the reſpective merits of theſe performances, I ſhould give the palm unqueſtionably to the firſt, and for this reaſon: it is the moſt ſucceſsful of the two in the great object at which both aim, that of making us familiarly acquainted with the leading characters of a moſt intereſting portion of ancient hiſtory. It is not enough to be intimate with thoſe illuſtrious perſonages as they are introduced to us by Herodotus, Thucydides, or Xenophon. Our minds naturally pant for ſomething beyond; and it is reſerved for the claſſical writers of the preſent day to deſcribe them to us as at feaſts that never were given, and in converſations that were never held. It muſt, nevertheleſs, have ſtruck many of your readers, as well as myſelf, that, though much is performed, much ſtill is wanting. The correſpondents in the Athenian Letters are all in ſtiff buckram, and hold their pens as formally as if they were ſchool-boys under their writing-maſter's inſpection. On the contrary, what is required to keep up the real ſpirit of ſuch a correſpondence, is the moſt perfect eaſe and familiarity of ſtyle and expreſſion. A Greek or Roman newſpaper would, it ſtrikes me, be an excellent device. With what delight ſhould we dwell on ſuch ſentences as the following: "Faſhionable arrivals at Baiæ. Q. Cæcilius Metellus, and family; L. Hortenſius, the Prætor; Q. Fabius Maximus; Octavia, ſiſter to the Emperor and wife of Mark Anthony, with her beautiful ward Sempronia; Julia, the Emperor's daughter; the celebrated poet, Ovidius Naſo; Albius Tibullus, knight, from a tour in Tranſalpine Gaul; P. Lentulus; C. Cornelius Gracchus, from his quæſtorſhip in Pontus."

"Yeſterday was married, by ſpecial licenſe, at the houſe of L. Lucullus, by the right reverend the principal Flamen of Jupiter, M. Metellus Scipio Africanus to Lollia Paulina, a lady poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment neceſſary to make the wedded ſtate ſupremely happy."

"To be let or ſold, that delightful villa with the gardens at Tuſculum, commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect, with a peep of the ſea from the attic ſtory, late the property of M. Tullius Cicero," &c. &c.

A choice collection of *really familiar letters* would alſo afford a delicious and truly rational entertainment to the retired claſſical ſcholar: I mean ſuch letters as Mr. F., at the preſent day, might write to Sir George G. or Captain S. to Lord D.; eſpecially if intermixed with ancient cards of invitation and ceremony. The deſirableneſs of ſuch an acquiſition certainly ſtruck a gentleman of high literary reputation, lately deceaſed,

(to

(to whom I have the honour of being executor), among whoſe papers I found a few looſe *jeux d'eſprit* of the nature above deſcribed, which, I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, he intended to have increaſed to an ample collection, and publiſhed under ſome ſuch title as "Roman Letters."

Under this appellation, I beg leave to ſend you the only pieces I have yet found, which, you will ſee, have been written very haſtily, but which you are very welcome to inſert in your excellent Magazine, if agreeable.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

VARRO.

Aſinius Pollio to Cornelius Balbus.

"MY DEAR CORNELIUS,

"I CAN by no means agree with you in your opinion of our old friend Cicero's character. I know he defended your uncle extremely well, in that cauſe about the freedom of the city, on the ground of Pompey's act, about which ſo much ſtir was made by the government; but it is diſagreeable to rip up old ſores: ſo no more on that ſubject. You don't know, perhaps, that he was at the bottom of the oppoſition which was raiſed againſt your having a triumph for your exploits among the Garamantes; but you muſt have been informed of (what is notorious to all the world) the part he took in the year 700, when your uncle preſſed him to remain neuter in Pompey's concerns, which has fully acquitted your family of all obligations it might have formerly conceived itſelf under to him.

But what has all this to do with the charge which you ſo zealouſly attempt to confute? Believe me, Balbus, I have had many opportunities of judging, which your ſituation has denied to you. It is more for the honour of the Academy, than out of perſonal reſpect to Cicero, that you inſiſt on the ſolidity of his pretenſions to continence and temperance. Have you never heard your father ſpeak of that W— Cærellia? When you were laſt at Tuſculum, did Tully himſelf ſhew you none of her letters to him? But you will ſay, thoſe letters breathed no other ſpirit than that of the pureſt philoſophy: as if any woman ever became a philoſopher, before ſhe had ſacrificed all pretenſions to that character. No, no, my friend; we old fellows, who have all our days breathed the ſpirit of the Eſquiline Hill, know more of theſe matters than the unexperienced burghers of Corduba and Gades. Cærellia was a painted Jezebel, and no better philoſopher in her heart than Pericles's miſtreſs, Aſpaſia.

I ſupped once at Antony's box on the Appian road, expecting to meet a ſelect company of merry fellows, with a few fine girls, to give a zeſt to the entertainment. Upon my arrival, I found Antony and Cytheris tête-à-tête, which, as I thought myſelf late, ſomewhat diſconcerted me; but judge how I was aſtoniſhed, when he told me that he expected Cicero and this fame Cærellia, to complete the company. Now, as I knew Cærellia had been always reputed a prude, I could not forbear caſting a few ſide glances at Antony's good lady, expreſſive of my aſtoniſhment at her being preſent at ſo grave and ſerious a party. She ſmiled at my confuſion, and took my well-meant hints with infinite good humour. "I don't believe you *know* Cærellia," ſhe ſignificantly added, "ſhe's a fine woman, and a very able diſputant."

Cytheris was now interrupted by four diſtinct and philoſophical raps at the fore-door, the well-known ſignal of our old hypocrite's approach. Antony, who was lolling on a couch, too fat and lazy to ſtir, exclaimed, "For the ſake of Caſtor and Pollux, my good Citty, go and do the honours of the houſe for me. I am confoundedly done up by our debauch laſt night at Cotta's, and feel the *crapula* riſing in my ſtomach. Cicero is too formal and preciſe to come in without a regular introduction, according to etiquette."

He had ſcarce ſpoken, when the door opened, and Cærellia made her appearance. She entered with a low courteſy, covering her ugly face with an Egyptian fan, and took her ſeat without more ceremony. She was immediately followed by the orator, who advanced ſimpering to Mark, in a ſort of Lydian dancing-ſtep, and with a genteel negligence of air and deportment, his hair curled as nicely as Clodius's, his toga fantaſtically tucked up to his knees with a roſe-coloured ribbon, a neat rattan cane in one hand, and an ebony ſnuff-box in the other. His gay appearance was, indeed, ſomewhat overcaſt on obſerving me as I ſtood next the fire-place, and his airy ſtep began to aſſume ſomething of philoſophical ſolemnity, till Antony obſerved, "There are none but friends, Cicero. You know my old comrade Pollio—as jolly an Epicurean as ever exiſted. 'Tis my rule to baniſh all diſtinction when I

am

five miles out of Rome." This introduction reaſſured the old ſprig of the Academy, who ſhook hands with me, while he ſaid with a good-humoured ſmile, "*Dulce eſt deſipere in loco*," (a very happy expreſſion, which, by the bye, I find has been robbed by that book-making raſcal, Horace Flaccus.)

I need not detail the remainder of our evening, which was ſpent in the pleaſanteſt manner, eſpecially after our ſociety had been increaſed by the acceſſion of the pretty Fabia. I have ſaid enough to correct your error; for, after this, I ſuppoſe you will not be hardy enough to affirm, either that Cicero was a man of mortification, or Cærellia a veſtal.

Preſent my kindeſt compliments to your wife, or your miſtreſs; for I don't know which you are with at preſent. I ſhall be very happy to ſee you and her, or all three, at Puteoli, whenever your law-buſineſs will permit.

Next Saturday, I find by Varro's law-liſt, is the end of term. What can detain you longer in Rome? Pray, have you heard any thing about a new poem, which is reported here to have been read before Auguſtus, by a young man from ſome place in the north of Italy, about Æneas and Hell? I hear he has introduced an artful compliment to that young blockhead Marcellus, which made Livia cry. If it is to be had at the bookſellers, get it for me, and bring it down with you, or ſend it, if you can't come yourſelf, by the carrier, together with the laſt week's Proclamations. Let me have all the court and city news by wholeſale.

Your's ſincerely,

A. POLLIO."

A Note.

"Valeria Meſſalina preſents her moſt reſpectful compliments to the Empreſs Livia Auguſta, and begs to be informed how the Empreſs's cold is. V. M. has not ſlept a wink ſince the ides of April, when ſhe heard of the Empreſs's indiſpoſition."

From the Hortenſian Gardens,
5 Non. Maij.

Bulletin, 5 Non. Maij.

"The Empreſs roſied well laſt night, but is rather feveriſh this morning."

Card.

"Octavia returns thanks to Julia Hortenſia, for the honour of her obliging enquiries."

From the Appian Villa, 7 Kal. Apr.

From Q. Horatius Flaccus to P. Virgilius Maro.

Brunduſium, 7 Id. Nov. A. U. C. 735.

FOR the ſake of Vertumnus and Janus, my dear Virg., go inſtantly on the receipt of this to that raſcal young Sofius's (who, you know, has lately removed to No. 7, Viminal Row, at the corner of Remus's Buildings, oppoſite the Corn Exchange), with the ode which I have ſcribbled in extreme haſte at the back of this, to be inſerted in the next Imperial Magazine; but don't leave it without being paid: it will fetch forty-five or fifty ſeſterces. Then take the trouble juſt to ſtep acroſs the way, into the Suburra, to Publius the broker's, and redeem the toga which I left in pawn there ſome time about the 3d or 4th kalends of June, for which you will have to pay intereſt at 10 per cent. Principal and intereſt both may be ſomewhat about 30 or 35 ſeſterces. You will then have 15 or 20 remaining. Pay five of theſe to my waſherwoman, her whom you have often ſeen, who lives down by Porta Flumentalis, whom I have addreſſed in ſome of my odes by the name of Glycera. When you have executed theſe commiſſions, ſend without delay by the Brunduſium carrier (who puts up at Syrus the grocer's in the Forum) the remainder of the money wrapped up in the toga, directed to "Q. H. Flaccus, at M. Pedo's quæſtor, in the Roman Square, Brunduſium."

The reaſon of my extreme haſte is, that, the evening after my arrival, Pedo made me drunk and ſent me roaring into the ſtreets, where I kicked up a row, beat the watchman, and got my gown torn off my ſhoulders by a ſoldier of the XXth legion, at preſent quartered here. I loſt my purſe, moreover, in the ſcuffle; which purſe contained all the money I had in the world. Pedo bids me drown care in his old Falernian, which is genuine ſtuff; but Pedo, though a good hearty fellow, is even poorer than myſelf: ſo that I can never get back to town without having ſome money forwarded to me from thence. I ſhall be able to find my way home in Criſpus's ſtage-waggon, for about 10 ſeſterces.

After all my high-ſounding praiſes, and his warm and friendly profeſſions, Mecænas is but a ſhabby fellow. He is a politician, and a court-favourite, to which lucrative profeſſions he would fain add the unproductive one of a wit. This is too groſs a monopoly, beſides that nature has made it impoſſible he ſhould ſuc-

ceed.

ceed. He has heard, however, that, next to being a wit, keeping company with witty men is the beſt ſtep to ſecure the reputation of the character he aims at; for which reaſon, he encourages half the poor authors of Italy, and me among the reſt, to come to his table. There I flatter, and get flattered in return; and, what is better, riot in the nobleſt Falernian. As for any more ſubſtantial marks of his favour, whatever may be the opinion of the world on that ſubject, I enjoy none; except, occaſionally, when I write an ode which happens to tickle his vanity: but even this ſource of his generoſity begins to grow dry. My ode, "*Mecœnas atavis edite Regibus*," brought me a gratuity in ready caſh large enough to live handſomely upon for a twelvemonth, and ſee all my friends without ſponging dinners in return. That of "*Tyrrhena Regum Progenies*" enabled me to enfranchiſe my Sabine Villa. But thoſe golden times of my fortune are over. "*Ibis Liburnis inter alta Navium*," did not produce enough to prevent my ſelling the very eſtate which, by means of the former, I had purchaſed; and that which I ſent him on his laſt birthday, was anſwered only by a pretty written letter of compliment. As for Pollio, may all the gods protect me from a man who picks the bread out of poor authors' mouths, while he himſelf fares delicately on Phœnicopter's brains.

Had I but a few farthings in my pocket, as I have in fact not one, I ſhould certainly take a trip one morning in the Dyrrachium Packet. My deſire is ſo vehement to viſit Greece, that I actually addreſſed the maſter of a cutter from Naupactus to work my paſſage over; but caſting a contemptuous glance on my dropſical legs, he anſwered, he did not want ballaſt.

'Tis really a misfortune at my time of life to be ſo fond of good liquor, and not to have money enough even to ſmuggle it. Oh! the Chian and Cretan wines, of which I have ſeen hogſhead after hogſhead ſtowed quietly away in caves on the beach, while the cuſtom-houſe officers look on without offering the leaſt annoyance, their mouths being firſt ſtopped by a tricongius! Would it might pleaſe Jove that Mecœnas would give me a place in the Exciſe: he then ſhould be my Bacchus, and I his Apollo.

By the bye, have you finiſhed writing the ſpeech for that aſs Trebatius to deliver extempore on the opening of parliament? Your only fault is, you are too epic in your proſe compoſitions. Who, in the name of Minos, can reſiſt from laughing when he hears that plodding ſimpleton ſpeak in the language of Drances with the tone of Therſites?

Your's ever,

Q. H. FLACCUS."

"Julia Hortenſia preſents her compliments to Lucia Severa, and has the honour to ſend her monkey by the bearer to pay his reſpects to Lucia's favourite ape. Will be much obliged to Lucia, if ſhe will inform her what ſhe has heard for certain reſpecting Mark Antony's departure for Egypt; alſo, how Octavia bears this new inſtance of the ungrateful man's inconſtancy. Likewiſe, (if not impertinent,) what preparation Lucia makes uſe of to dye her hair purple, and whether ſhe employs mouſe's ſkin or weazel's to make her eye-brows."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A COMMUNICATION between the two coaſts of the Briſtol Channel, has within a few years been eſtabliſhed by a very convenient packet, ſailing twice a week between this place and Ilfracombe in Devonſhire. This eſtabliſhment, by which travellers from the weſt of England to Wales, or Ireland, by way of Milford, ſave upwards of two hundred miles, by a paſſage frequently made in leſs than three hours, deſerves to be more generally known than it appears to be. It may perhaps be neceſſary to add, that this packet has accommodation for eight horſes, under deck, and for three carriages, and that her days of ſailing from this place, are Tueſdays' and Saturdays'; and from Ilfracombe, on Mondays' and Thurſdays'.

Your's, &c.

Swanſea, South Wales, January 18, 1807.

A TRAVELLER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent calamity at Bangor Ferry, recalls to my remembrance the plan a friend of mine ſent to your office, two or three years paſt; it gave a plan and calculation of the coſt, to make a permanent mail-road through the ſtream, by removing the rocky bank which is within a few yards of the ferry, and this could be no detriment to any property in the neighbourhood, as the communication is open to the ſea on both ſides, the expence he eſtimated about twelve thouſand pounds.

Had

Had this been attended to by ſome of our Iriſh members, who are now obliged to paſs this ferry to attend their parliamentary duties, it would in all probability have prevented the diſtreſſing event ſo lately witneſſed at this place, and be a moſt excellent accommodation to the public in the more regular and ſuperior facility of our communications.

Nailſworth, Your's, &c.
January, 1807. J. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE farſical ſecret of the "Inviſible Girl," p. 70, and that of all the ſpeaking figures that have ever been exhibited for the purpoſe of deceiving the unwary with a belief of ſupernatural agency, or of exciting the wonder of perſons leſs incredulous, may be ſeen at large in the ſecond volume of that very curious work, the *Muſurgia Univerſalis* of Father Kircher, where, on that ſimple principle of the effects of reverberated ſounds, many ſimilar experiments are exhibited. It is probable that moſt of the modern mechanicians of theſe figures have derived their knowledge, or at leaſt have taken their principles from the above book.

In your Literary and Philoſophical Intelligence, p. 72, it is noticed that M. Deſmarets has determined, that moſt of the proceſſes of weaving, at preſent uſed, were known in the tenth century. If any one ſhould have an opportunity of examining the fragments of linen that are found in the mummies of the ibis, he will perceive that the art of weaving, ſo far as relates to the above commodity, was preciſely the ſame as at preſent in the moſt remote ages of which we have any monuments remaining. In ſome of theſe there have been found ſpecimens of darning the linen with thread, the inſtrument for which proceſs muſt have been ſimilar to the common needle. This might ſupply the commentators on the Manners of Homer's Odyſſey with the means of illuſtration. Your's, &c.

February 5, 1807. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am induced to believe that any communication which has for its object the elucidation of a ſubject, that has excited ſuch general and painful intereſt in the public mind, as the diſeaſe termed hydrophobia (ariſing from the bite of rabid animals,) muſt merit and receive that attention which its importance appears to demand; I ſhall, without further preface, proceed to attempt a refutation of the many exaggerated and erroneous accounts, which have been ſo induſtriouſly circulated through the medium of reſpectable newſpapers, wherein it is ſtated that perſons have been ſeized with hydrophobia, and ſmothered or bled to death, as the only means of reſcuing them from the dreadful malady.

Theſe accounts are ſo extremely fabulous and abſurd, that I wonder the Editors of thoſe papers ſhould for a moment have conſidered them worthy of attention, and by inſertion give them that degree of importance, which they could not otherwiſe have attained, thereby increaſing a ſtate of terror and alarm, which has, in my opinion, been ſo improperly and unneceſſarily created; for I conceive there is not to be found a profeſſional man, who would have the temerity to reſort to ſuch ſanguinary means of getting rid of his patients, as he muſt in conſequence become amenable to the laws of his country.

Admitting that there may have occurred two or three caſes of dogs really rabid, (for I am inclined to believe that part of the late reports, may have ariſen from ſomething like fact,) ſtill I will maintain that they have by no means increaſed to that extent, which has been ſo generally accredited; and further, that not a ſingle inſtance of hydrophobia has recently taken place in this metropolis; the report has originated in error, and is continued through prejudice. I have been at conſiderable pains to aſcertain this, by making inquiries, not only among my medical friends, but likewiſe in moſt of the public inſtitutions in this town; indeed, the very circumſtances, under which it is ſaid to have taken place, is a direct negative to the fact, the diſeaſe having never been known to commence immediately after the bite, generally not for weeks, or months. The Editors of the papers above alluded to, not ſatisfied with eſtabliſhing the exiſtence of the diſeaſe, muſt delude the public yet farther by the propagation of remedies equally fallacious, and for the production of which, the whole vegetable and mineral kingdoms appear to have been exhauſted; theſe remedies, if attended to by perſons really infected, are calculated to produce the worſt of conſequences, as they would be betraying the patient into a falſe ſecurity, whilſt the diſeaſe was working by ſlow, but inſidious ſteps, towards his deſtruction. The only certain remedy for

the bite of a rabid animal, is the entire removal of the part bitten, and that as ſoon as poſſible after the infliction of the wound; but provided it be within forty-eight hours, the perſons may conſider themſelves ſecure from this dreadful complaint, as abſorption would not have taken place in that time. It is fortunate for the public, that not one dog in twenty, reputed mad, is really ſo; and it is wholly from this circumſtance, that remedies have obtained celebrity as ſpecifics in the cure of this diſeaſe; for it is a truth known to every profeſſional man, who is acquainted with the animal œconomy, that there is not in the whole Materia Medica a medicine, however active in its nature, capable of preventing the abſorption, or arreſting the progreſs of the poiſon when abſorbed. This is an important fact, and ought moſt carefully to be attended to. Half drowning in the marine flood, is a means of torture but not of cure.

The only caſe of the diſeaſe in queſtion, I have ever witneſſed, was in a fiſherman's ſon at Wandſworth, about eighteen years ago. This lad was taken to the ſea and immerſed, until he was nearly in a ſtate of inſenſibility, when he was conſidered ſecure from danger; but the fallacy of this remedy was fatally evinced in this caſe, as he afterwards became the ſubject of the diſeaſe, and died in conſequence. Had his friends been aware of the important fact above ſtated, and, inſtead of truſting to the effect of an uncertain remedy, reſorted to the only means of preſervation, (the entire removal of the part bitten,) a valuable member might not only have been preſerved to ſociety, but a child reſtored to his afflicted parents, to comfort and protect them in their declining years. In this, as in every other dangerous diſeaſe, where early attention is neceſſary in order to avert the fatal conſequences that may enſue, empirical remedies are calculated to produce the moſt extenſive miſchiefs, as they lull the patient into a deceitful calm, while the ſtorm is gathering to overwhelm him; and it cannot but be a matter of regret to every liberal and thinking mind, that perſons are ſuffered thus to trifle with the purſe and health of the community, it being a very common thing to ſee a liſt of medical traſh advertiſed by the noſtrum-mongers of this town, as ſo many ſpecifics in the cure of incurable diſeaſes, ſuch as cancer, conſumption of the lungs, ſtone, and gravel, and many others equally out of the reach of medicine. Many of theſe perſons have obtained a licence to practiſe from ſome Univerſity, where doctorial dignities are retailed with the ſame facility as the noſtrums thus ſanctioned, to the equal diſgrace of the title, and the Univerſity from which it was obtained. Is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that a perſon ignorant of the ſtructure of a machine ſhould be able to repair its injuries when deranged? Certainly not. How then, (I would beg leave to aſk,) are theſe perſons, (many of whom are entirely ignorant of anatomy, the baſis of all medical ſcience, and without a knowledge of which the healing art is calculated to become rather injurious, than beneficial to mankind,) to repair the injuries of the human machine, the moſt complicated ſtructure in nature. Would the limits of your work permit, I could enlarge very much upon this ſubject, and poſſibly at ſome future period I may reſume it; for the preſent, I ſhall conclude this article, by exhorting the public not to ſuffer popular prejudices to hurry them into a falſe belief in dangers, which exiſt only in imagination, or to acts of cruelty towards a race of animals, whoſe ſervices and faithful attachment to mankind deſerve to be regarded as ſtrong claims upon our humanity.

Your's, &c.

Finſbury Diſpenſary, *February* 14, 1807.

M. Bartlett.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERUSING the letter of your correſpondent, M. B. from Exeter, in your Magazine, reſpecting the inſects on apple-trees, I trouble you with a ſucceſsful attempt I have made to prevent their propagation.

I had a valuable apple-tree, every way affected as he has deſcribed. I choſe a dry time, with a clear warm ſunſhine, and the noon of the day, for the operation.

I ordered my man to bring a hard ſhoe-bruſh, and apply it to every infected limb, and treat them juſt as he would his coach harneſs to get off the dirt, &c. This being done, he fetched his tin-box, oil and bruſh, and gave the limbs a good dreſſing; leaving them expoſed to the ſun, for the limbs to inhale the efficacy of the application; and this was repeated occaſionally during the ſummer, with moderation and ſucceſs, chuſing always a dry time, and warm clear ſunſhine.

Your's, &c.

Clapton, D. De Berth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Catalogue of the works of Edmund Wingate, the mathematician and lawyer, annexed to Dr. Watkins' Memoirs of that neglected author, which appeared in your laſt number, I obſerve, Dr. W. has omitted to inſert Wingate's corrected edition of Britton, a lawyer who wrote in the reign of Edward the firſt.

The firſt edition of this work, publiſhed by Redman in 1540, being the only edition that appeared previous to Wingate's, began to grow very ſcarce, and Wingate, at the requeſt of ſeveral of his friends, (as appears by his preface,) publiſhed a ſecond edition in 12mo. in 1640. There has been only one ſubſequent edition, which was publiſhed in 1762. From theſe three editions, of which Wingate's is the moſt valuable, the world has been ſupplied with a work, a copy of which is to be met with in the library of every lawyer and antiquary.

It will be eaſily imagined, that Wingate is better known to the learned in the law, as the editor of Britton, than by his other law publications, none of which are now read, or appear to have poſſeſſed much celebrity among his contemporaries. Dr. W. indeed, ſtates, that his work, entituled, "The Body of the Law," went through two editions, the date of the firſt of which he ſpecifies. The catalogue which I have conſulted, mentions only one edition of this work by Wingate, viz. a 12mo. publiſhed in 1678: but I have no doubt of the accuracy of Dr. W.'s ſtatement, the date of the latter edition being more than twenty years after the death of the author. Certain it is that Wingate's name has not been honoured with one of thoſe ſcientific contractions, which have characterized the works of better, or leſs neglected, law-writers.

Dr. W. mentions, that Wingate was the ſuppoſed editor of ſeveral works not mentioned in his ſubjoined catalogue, which diſplay much ability. I cannot ſuppoſe that the edition of Britton is included in this laconic, though handſome conſignment to oblivion, Wingate being the avowed editor of that book. If it be conſidered, however, as one of the objects of this ſentence, I confeſs I do not ſee the propriety of omitting, in a paper intended to remind the world of an author nearly forgotten, one of the few memorials which ſerve to identify the ſubject of ſuch a paper. Your's, &c.

Manchester, J. DENISON.
January 18, 1807.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE PRIMROSE,

BY MR. MAYNE.

BY murm'ring Nith, my native ſtream,
I've hail'd thee with the morning's beam;
Woo'd thee among the Falls of Clyde,
On Levin's banks, on Kelvin-ſide;
And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,
I welcome thy return again—
At Hanwell! where romantic views,
And ſylvan ſcenes, invite the Muſe;
And where, leſt erring man ſhould ſtray,
Truth's blameleſs Teacher leads the way!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the ſhade,
Rearing thy head to brave the ſtorm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the ſpring,
Of all the flow'rs the ſeaſons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly primroſe ſhall be dear!

Sprung like a primroſe in the wild,
Short, like the primroſe, MARION ſmil'd;
The ſpring that gave her bloſſoms birth,
Tore them for ever from the earth;
Nor left, ah me! one bud behind
To tranquillize a parent's mind,
Save that ſweet bud which ſtrews the way,
Bleſt Hope! to an eternal May!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the ſhade,
Rearing thy head to brave the ſtorm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the ſpring,
Of all the flow'rs the ſeaſons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly primroſe ſhall be dear!

SONNET TO THE SOUL.

PARAPHRASED FROM CARLO MARIA MAGGI,

BY MARIANA STARKE.

IMMORTAL Soul! bleſt offſpring of the ſky!
Beſtow'd to elevate the ſons of earth;
Why ſleep ſupine, while paſſions dire draw nigh
To rob thee of thy precious rights of birth?

Awake, and know thyſelf; thy firmneſs prove;
Eſſay to put this wily train to flight:
Awake, and ſee with what impatient love
God fain wou'd bear thee back to realms of light.
For though with Vict'ry's verdant chaplet grac'd,
Though dimpled Peace, beſt earthly good, were thine,
Felicity's pure cup thou could'ſt not taſte
But in the boſom of thy home divine.
Then, rouſe thee! ſlumber not mid circling foes!
In Heav'n alone thou ſafely may'ſt repoſe.

AN ANCIENT SCOTTISH DRAMATIC BALLAD.

Upon the juſt dramatic reading of the following Ballad, the ſatisfaction of the reader will altogether depend. The dialogue lies between a lady and her ſon. Their reſpective characters are ſtrongly drawn, and are wrought by the poet with unparelleled art. A genius at once glowing and exquiſite, has finiſhed the picture. Intereſt is maintained throughout the whole; and the concluſion, like a gleam of livid light, burſts through the cloud of myſtery, and diſplays a ſcene replete with horror.—It is to the diſgrace of the Scottiſh nation that this, the beſt of all their ancient ballads, has been neglected, and that the name and fortunes of its admirable author are now buried in oblivion. E. MACKENZIE.

Edward enters into the preſence of his MOTHER, *who with ſurprize and anxiety enquires:*

WHY does your brand ſae drap wi bluid,*
Edward, Edward?
Why does your brand ſae drap wi bluid,
And why ſae ſad gang ye, O?†

EDWARD.

Oh, I hae killed my hauk ſae gude,‡
Mither, Mither;
Oh, I hae killed my hauk ſae gude,
And I had nae mair but he, O!§

MOTHER.

Your haukis bluid was nevir ſae reid,‖
Edward, Edward;
Your haukis bluid was nevir ſae reid—
My dear ſon, I tell thee, O!

EDWARD.

Oh, I hae killed my reid roan ſteid,¶
Mither, mither;
Oh, I hae killed my reid roan ſteid,
That erſt was fair and free, O!

MOTHER.

Your ſteid was auld, and ye hae mair,*
Edward, Edward;
Your ſteid was auld, and ye hae mair,
Sum ither dule ye drie, O!†

EDWARD.

Oh, I hae killed my fadir deir,‡
Mither, mither;
Oh, I hae killed my fadir deir,
Alas! and wae is me, O!
(A dead pauſe.)

MOTHER.

What penance will ye drie for that,§
Edward, Edward;
What penance will ye drie for that,
My deir ſon, now tell me, O!

EDWARD.

I'le ſet my feet in yonder boat,
Mither, mither;
I'le ſet my feet in yonder boat,
And I'le fare owr the ſea, O!‖

MOTHER.

What will ye do wi touris and ha,¶
Edward, Edward;
What will ye do wi touris and ha,
That were ſee fair to ſee, O!

EDWARD.

I'le let them ſtand till they doun fa,**
Mither, mither;
I'le let them ſtand till they doun fa,
For heir I mannae be, O!††

MOTHER.

What will ye leave to bairns and wife,‡‡
Edward, Edward;
What will ye leave to bairns and wife,
Whan ye gang owr the ſea, O!§§

EDWARD.

The warld's room to beg throuch life,‖‖
Mither, mither;
The warld's room to beg throuch life,
For them I neir maun ſee, O!¶¶

MOTHER.

What will ye leave to your mither deir,
Edward, Edward;
What will we leave to your mither deir,
My dear ſon, now tell me, O!

---

* Why does your ſword ſo drop with blood.
† And why ſo ſad go you.
‡ Oh, I have killed my hawk ſo good.
§ And I had no other but he.
‖ Your hawk's blood was never ſo red.
¶ Oh, I have killed my red roan ſteed.

* Your ſteid was old, and you have more.
† Some other calamity you endure.
‡ Oh, I have killed my father dear.
§ What penance will you endure for that.
‖ And I'll far o'er the ſea.
¶ What will you do with towers and hall.
** I'll let them ſtand till they down fall.
†† For here I muſt not be.
‡‡ What will you leave to children and wife.
§§ When you go o'er the ſea.
‖‖ The world is wide to beg through life.
¶¶ For them I ne'er muſt ſee.

EDWARD.

The curſe of hell frae me ſhall ye beir,*
Mither, mither;
The curſe of hell frae me ſhall ye beir,
Sic counſeils ye gied me, O!†

A NOSEGAY,
A SIMILE FOR REVIEWERS.

BY THE LATE REV. LAURENCE STERNE.

The following exquiſite, and hitherto unpubliſhed piece of humour, was written at a time when the Critical Review maintained a ſecondary rank in literature: but notwithſtanding the preſent degraded and decrepid ſtate of that journal, this piece deſerves to be preſerved for its own merits, and for the ſake of its illuſtrious author. It will be agreed by every man of ſenſe, honour, and learning, that the Critical Review of the preſent day is altogether beneath contempt; and its declining ſale and credit during many years paſt render it probable that it may ſoon ceaſe to exiſt. Charity forbids it, therefore, that ſo keen a ſatire ſhould be conſidered as intended to apply to the publication at a time when it may, for aught I know, be writhing perhaps in the agonies of impending diſſolution. SENEX.

YE overſeers and reviewers
Of all the Muſes' ſinks and ſewers,
Who dwell on high,
Enthroned among your peers,
The garretteers,
That border on the ſky;
Who hear the muſic of the ſpheres:
You have ſuch ears,
And live ſo high;
I thank you for your criticiſm,
Which you have uſhered in
With a delightful witticiſm,
That taſtes like rotten fruit preſerved in gin.
And therefore marvel not that my two ballads,
Which are but like two ſallads,
By no means ſuit,
Like your fruit,
With your palates.
I do admire your dealings,
To ſpeak according to your feelings;
And do believe, if you had withal,
You would drop honey;
And that you overflow with gall,
Becauſe you do not overflow with money.
Hence all your ſpite
Againſt a poor connundrumite,
Whoſe only buſineſs is to watch
Where the connundrums lie,
And be upon the catch
As they go by;
To make a ſimile in no feature
Reſembling the creature
That he has in his eye;
Juſt as a fiſher ſhoots an owl,
Or a ſea-mowl,
To make the likeneſs of a fly;
Juſt as you look into the fire
For any likeneſs you deſire.
Simile-making
Is an undertaking,
In which the undertaker
Reſembles a marriage-contract maker—
A poor induſtrious man,
Who means no ill,
But does the beſt he can
With a quill;—
In ſhort, he does according to his ſkill;
If matters can be brought to bear
So as to tie the knot,
He does not care
Whether they are a happy pair or not.
And, as I ſaid at firſt,
Nothing could make you all ſo keen
And cruſt,
But that which makes you all ſo lean—
Hunger and thirſt.
So now and then a judge
Conſigns a wretch
To Maſter Ketch,
Having no grudge;
No reaſon clear can be aſſigned,
Only, like you, he has not dined.
So far from wiſhing your allowance ſhorter,
I wiſh, for all your ſakes,
That you may never want beef-ſteaks
And porter;
And for your merits
A dram of Britiſh ſpirits.
And ſo I leave you with a fable,
Deſigned, without a ſneer,
To exhilarate your table,
And give a reliſh to your beer.
I beg my compliments to all your ladies,
The reviewer-eſſes.
Hark!
And, if you pleaſe, take warning.
My fable is concerning
A cuckoo and a lark.
If I ſaid a nightingale,
You would have cried,
(You could not fail,)
That it was pride,
And nought beſide,
Which made me think of ſuch a tale.
Upon a tree as they were ſitting,
They fell into a warm diſpute,
Warmer than was fitting,
Which of them was the better flute.
After much prating,
And debating,
Not worth relating,
Things came to ſuch a paſs,
They both agree
To take an aſs
For referee:
The aſs was ſtudying botany and graſs
Under the tree.
What do you think was the decree?—
"Why," ſays the aſs, "the queſtion is not hard:"
And ſo he made an excellent award,
As you ſhall ſee.
"The lark," ſays he,
"Has got a wild fantaſtic pipe,
But no more muſic than a ſnipe;

* The curſe of hell from me ſhall you bear.
† Such counſels you gave me.

It

It gives one pain,
And turns one's brain,
One can't keep time to ſuch a ſtrain:
Whereas, the cuckoo's note
Is meaſured and compoſed with thought;
His method is diſtinct and clear,
And dwells
Like bells
Upon the ear,
Which is the ſweeteſt muſic one can hear.
I can diſtinguiſh, I'll lay a wager,
His manner and expreſſion
From every forreſter and cager
Of the profeſſion."
Thus ended the diſpute;
The cuckoo was quite mute
With admiration;
The lark ſtood laughing at the brute,
Affecting ſo much penetration.

The aſs was ſo intoxicated,
And ſhallow-pated,
That ever ſince
He has got a fancy in his ſkull,
That he's a commiſſion from his prince,
Dated when the moon's at full,
To ſummon every ſoul,
Every aſs and aſſes' foal,
To try the quick and dull;
Trumpeting through the fields and ſtreets,
Stopping and jading all he meets;
Pronouncing with an air
Of one pronouncing from the chair,
Here is a beauty! this is new!
And that's a blemiſh,
For which I have no reliſh!—
Juſt like the CRITICAL REVIEW!

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE GENERAL PAOLI.

"Queſto grand'uomo mandato per Dio a liberare la Patria."*

CELEBRATED men have a juſt claim to the attention of the public. Their lives are not only accompanied with a certain degree of ſplendour that delights, but alſo with a variety of information, which cannot fail to inſtruct.

Reſpecting ſuch of our own countrymen as have acquired a dazzling reputation, we are always eager to aſcertain the origin, and to trace the progreſs, of their greatneſs; while we neceſſarily contemplate foreigners with a diminiſhed degree of curioſity. In the preſent inſtance, however, we behold a ſtranger, who intereſts us to the full as much as if he had been a native; for he has not only reſided among us for a ſeries of years, but has been conſidered the adopted child of a country, in conjunction with which he had acted and fought. In ſhort, he has been long cheriſhed, protected, and patroniſed in Great Britain, where he found an aſylum during the latter part of an eventful life; and if he has eat the bread of the nation, it has at leaſt been nobly and honourably earned.

Signor Paſquale Paoli was born at Roſtino, in the iſland of Corſica, (as would appear from a variety of circumſtances,) in the year 1726. He was the ſecond ſon of Hiacente Paoli, who had always been attached to the popular cauſe; and conſequently was a ſworn enemy to the Genoeſe; for they had attempted to ſubjugate his native country, both by fraud and by arms; and, inſtead of endeavouring to acquire the attachment of the nation, had planted the ſeeds of an unconquerable hatred, by their rapaciouſneſs, their cruelty, and their injuſtice. Uniting a narrow commercial jealouſy with a fondneſs for fiſcal tyranny, a capitation, a tithe, and a hearth-tax, three of the moſt odious impoſts that could be deviſed, were levied with an uncommon degree of ſtrictneſs, and that too on a nation totally devoid of wealth; while they were, at the ſame time, deſtitute of the means of ſupporting their new burthens, by being deprived of trade and manufactures. But this was not all; for the poor Genoeſe nobles, who had modeſtly appended the *royal* crown of Corſica* to the arms of the republic, were ſent over, from time to time, to enrich themſelves with the ſpoils of an impoveriſhed people; and, like the *Baillis* of Switzerland, pay their debts, and redeem their caſtles, by means of every ſpecies of oppreſſion.

* A Corſican proverb, applied to Paoli by his countrymen.

* The bank of St. George had a much better claim to the honour of emblazoning a crown on its paper money, as it actually advanced the whole of the treaſure for the extinction of certain claims on the part of the Kings of Naples and Arragon, and received in return the iſland of Corſica, by way of mortgage.

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An avenger was at length found, in the perſon of Sampiero, a native Corſican, who had obtained the rank of colonel in the ſervice of the King of France; but who was publicly poniarded in the midſt of his followers, by a Genoeſe. The aſſaſſin having been cut in pieces by the indignant multitude, the ſenate decreed that the expences of a funeral ceremony ſhould be defrayed by the public; and at the ſame time propoſed, that a ſtatue ſhould be erected to his honour in the hall of the ducal palace, by the ſide of that of *Andrew Doria!

In 1725, the Genoeſe having inſiſted that, inſtead of *tithes in kind*, the full value in money ſhould be paid by the iſlanders, a new revolt broke out, and the ſtandard of liberty was once more unfurled by thoſe hardy iſlanders. On this, the pretenſions of their oppreſſors, inſtead of being diminiſhed, were encreaſed: they inſiſted that all the commodities of the country ſhould be ſold to them alone; they ſeized on a lake for their own uſe, called *ſtagno di Diana*; the waters of which were converted into ſalt by the rays of the ſun, while the families of Ciaccaldi and Raffaelli were deprived of their eſtates, in conſequence of the moſt frivolous pretexts.

On this, Pompiliani and Fabio Filinghieri were elected the leaders of the inſurgents; and, although the latter was put to death by the poniard, a new war was only prevented by the intervention of the Emperor in 1732, who had ſent Prince Louis of Wirtemberg to Corſica, with a body of 6000 men, to the aſſiſtance of the republic.

Notwithſtanding the *concordat* that followed, the Genoeſe governed with their uſual injuſtice, and the Corſicans obeyed with the ſame reluctance as before. In a ſhort time after, the former having found means to ſeize on and impriſon thoſe whom they termed the ring-leaders during the late inſurrection, a new war broke forth in conſequence of ſo groſs a breach of faith.

This event gave birth to the projects of Anthony Baron de Neuhoff, one of the moſt extraordinary men recorded in hiſtory. After having ſtudied politics under the celebrated Swediſh miniſter Baron Goertz, and ſerved during ſome time along with that great warrior Charles XII., he entered into the ſervice of the Emperor; reſided during a ſhort period at Florence, in the capacity of his Imperial Majeſty's miniſter; and having received an offer of the crown of Corſica, provided he would place himſelf at the head of the inſurgents, he accordingly repaired to Aleria, on board a veſſel mounting 24 guns, and carrying an Engliſh flag. Soon after this (in March, 1736) he was conducted to Corte, the capital of this iſland; and, in a general aſſembly of the inhabitants, was immediately elected *King of Corſica and Capraja, under the name of Theodore I.

But as the natives have ever been impatient of ſuperiority, they ſoon became to the full as tired of their new ſovereign then, as they were of the Engliſh about half a century afterwards; and both were accordingly obliged to abdicate. The retreat of the former, however, muſt be allowed to have been more honourable, as his Majeſty King Theodore withdrew for the expreſs purpoſe of obtaining ſupplies, after having convoked a *conſulta*, in which he took a ſolemn and public leave of the nation. He alſo eſtabliſhed a regency, and, by an edict publiſhed at Sartene, conferred the proviſional government on twenty-eight nobles, at the head of whom we find the Marquis Hiacinte de Paoli, with the rank of Marſhal General.

Soon after this, the King of France ordered a body of men, under General de Maillebois, to land in Corſica, for the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting the Genoeſe. But as the natives were in no ſmall degree formidable, this commander offered his mediation: it however was refuſed on the part of the Marquis de Paoli, but accepted by his countrymen. On this, he immediately left his native iſland, in company with his two ſons, and repaired to the continent. Having obtained the countenance of one of the neighbouring princes, into whoſe ſervice (we believe) he entered, Hiacinte ſettled at Naples. While there, he ſoon perceived the ſeeds of extraordinary talents

* It may not be unneceſſary to obſerve in this place, that the memory of this great man was never diſgraced by giving him an aſſaſſin for a colleague.

* Theodore I. coined money, eſtabliſhed laws, inſtituted the Order of Deliverance, and created a number of nobles, among whom was the father of Paoli, who obtained the dignity of a Marquis, and the poſt of Grand Treaſurer.

in his ſecond ſon, Paſquale; and being determined to beſtow a good education on him, he placed his favourite child under the Jeſuits, then eſteemed the beſt maſters in Europe. Thus conſided to their tuition, he attained an extraordinary degree of proficiency in the learned languages. Active, ſober, never indulging idleneſs, or abandoning either his mind or body to the groſſer pleaſures of ſenſuality, he, at an early period of life, conceived the bold idea of placing himſelf at the head of his nation, and becoming its deliverer. Meanwhile, he was introduced at court, obtained a commiſſion in the ſervice of Naples, and endeavoured to make himſelf acquainted with the art of war.

At an early period of his life, he diſplayed a lofty port, and exhibited what he himſelf was pleaſed to term

"Una ſuperbia indicibile."

His mind, at the ſame time, became deeply imbued with all the ancient precepts relative to liberty; and when ſpoken to reſpecting the dangers that muſt be neceſſarily encountered in attempting to enfranchiſe his country, he was accuſtomed to reply by means of a line from Virgil:

"Vincit amor Patriæ laudumque immenſa cupido."

Meanwhile, his father, who appears to have been a man of *talents, brought him up with the moſt noble notions, and carefully inculcated the practice of all the heroic virtues. In addition to this, his own mind being filled with important objects, his paſſions, inſtead of being waſted in ignoble purſuits, were occupied ſolely with important objects. Accuſtomed to contemplate and to reaſon on the practices of former times, he took part with the Stoics in preference to the Epicureans, and was eager to remark, "that while the former had produced but one great man, the other could boaſt of a multitude."†

"Hi mores, hæc duri immota Catonis
Secta fuit, ſervare modum, finemque tenere,
Naturamque ſequi, patriæque impendere vitam,
Nec ſibi ſed toti genitum ſe credere mundo."
Lucan. Pharſal. lib. ii, l. 380.

At length the time arrived when Paoli was to carry his ſchemes into execution. He accordingly took leave of his father, who, after embracing him with affection, expreſſed himſelf as follows:

"My dear ſon, I may poſſibly never ſee you again; but, in imagination, I ſhall ever attend on your footſteps. Your deſign is great and noble, and I doubt not but God will bleſs and aſſiſt you in it. The little which remains to me of life," adds the hoary chief, "I ſhall conſecrate to your cauſe, by offering up my prayers and ſupplications to Heaven for your proſperity and protection."

Having repaired to his native iſland, he found a ſudden change in reſpect to the difference of manners: for the people there were ſtill rude, uncouth, and, in ſome reſpects, ſavage. They ſeemed, however, admirably fitted for war; and exhibited, at the ſame time, a ſteady determination either to recover their loſt independence, or periſh in the attempt.

As it was impoſſible, on account of his extreme youth, that he ſhould all at once aſpire to the honour of being one of the chiefs of his nation, Paoli officiated for a conſiderable time as ſecretary to Caſſori, a phyſician, who happened to be one of his own kinſmen, and who was at this period at the head of the malcontents. At length, on the aſſaſſination of that leader, he preſented himſelf as his ſucceſſor; but he was oppoſed by Signor Matra, the ſon of a Marquis of the ſame name, who, like Paoli's own father, had been attached to the popular cauſe, and formed, in conjunction with him, one of the council of regency. Being a man of noble ſentiments, and uniting the patriot and the warrior in his own perſon, he formed a formidable rival to Paſquale; and the adherents of both parties having armed on the occaſion, the Paoliſts were defeated, and obliged, with their chief, to take refuge in a convent, where they were cloſely blockaded. But Matra ſoon after experienced the ſame tragical end as his two predeceſſors, Sampieri and Caſſori. On this, his competitor was immediately liberated from his confinement, and publicly canvaſſed for the chieftainſhip, now become once more vacant.

* There is a ſonnetto ſtill in exiſtence, written by Hiacinte Paoli to celebrate the exploits of his colleague, General Giafferi, who afterwards retired like himſelf to Naples, during the ſiege of Cordone. It begins with the two following lines:

"A coronar l'Eroe di Cirno invitto,
Morte deſcenda e ſe l'inchini il fato, &c."

† A Tour to Corſica, by James Boſwell, Eſq. p. 304.

Paoli appears to have been formed by nature to attain the hearts and ſuffrages of his countrymen, for his deportment was grave and prudent, and his judgment was matured by reflection rather than by age, while his patriotiſm was unqueſtioned, and his eloquence ſuperior to that of any of his rivals. He was accordingly unanimouſly choſen *generaliſſimo*, in a full aſſembly of the people, when he had but attained the 29th year of his age. This joyful event was immediately announced, by means of a proclamation, "in the name of the ſupreme and general council of Corſica, addreſſed to the beloved people of that nation," dated from St. Antonio of the White Houſe, July 15, 1755. It was there ſtated, "that having determined on the election of one political and general chief, the voices had been unanimous in favour of Paſquale Paoli, a man whoſe virtues and abilities rendered him particularly worthy. He had expreſſed great reluctance," it was added, "to accept of the command, but had at length been prevailed upon to take upon himſelf the government; in the conduct of which he was to be aſſiſted by two counſellors of ſtate, and one of the moſt reputable perſons from each diſtrict, all of whom were to be changed once a month."

Paoli was accordingly entruſted with the ſole management of public affairs, both civil and military, and ſoon obtained ſuch an aſcendancy over the minds of the people, that they implicitly aſſented to every thing propoſed in his name. As his *patrimony was extremely ſlender, it became abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould obtain a ſettled revenue. His expences were accordingly provided for, by means of an annual tax, called "*Il pane del generale.*"

The ſituation of the iſland, in reſpect to its internal government, being very unpromiſing, this chief new-modelled the laws, diſcouraged aſſaſſinations, imported arms, and eſtabliſhed the appearance, if not reality, of ſubordination. In addition to all this, he inſtituted ſchools, erected an univerſity at Corte, and actually laid the foundation of a maritime power; or, at leaſt, what was conſidered as ſuch in that part of the Mediterranean, although it only conſiſted, in 1760, of a few *feluccas*, under the command of Count Peres, who was henceforward deſignated under the pompous title of High Admiral of Corſica.

In 1761, the doge and ſenate of Genoa, perceiving the change lately effected among the natives by the good conduct of one man, ſent a deputation to a general *conſulta*, convoked at Veſcovato, for the expreſs purpoſe of propoſing terms of accommodation; but as the pulſe of liberty now beat high, it was unanimouſly reſolved never to make any peace with the enemy, unleſs on the expreſs condition of Corſica being guaranteed in the full enjoyment of its independence. A memorial to the ſame effect was alſo addreſſed, at the ſame time, to all the ſovereigns of Europe.

At length, in 1768, this petty and tyrannical republic, being now in deſpair of ever bending the Corſicans again to its yoke, actually determined to diſpoſe of the iſland to the beſt bidder. Accordingly, the ſovereignty was transferred to France (at leaſt, ſo far as ſuch a transfer can be eſteemed legal), for the ſum of forty millions of livres, a large portion of which was however deducted as an antecedent debt.

But Paoli, although greatly alarmed, was not utterly diſmayed by this ceſſion. On the contrary, he arouſed and prepared the ſpirit of his followers for a freſh contention, and animated them to perſevere, with additional zeal, in the defence of their liberties and independence againſt all oppoſers. He, at the ſame time, ſolemnly promiſed never to abandon the cauſe, but either to triumph or fall at the head of his countrymen!

This heroic reſolution, coupled with the juſtice of the cauſe in which he had embarked, obtained for him the eſteem and regard of every lover of humanity throughout Europe. He had already added to his reputation, by driving the Genoeſe from the open country, ſhutting them up in the maritime towns, and beſieging the city of St. Fiorenzo; which he was only prevented from taking poſſeſſion of by the ignorance of his countrymen in reſpect to the attack of fortified places, as well as the total want of cannon of every deſcription, without which it was utterly impoſſible to make any impreſſion on a town defended according to the modern rules of war.

But the ſituation of theſe brave iſlanders was ſoon altered for the worſe, as

* It conſiſted ſolely, as has been confidently ſaid, of a houſe and garden at Roſtino, the place of his birth.

as *M. de Marbœuf, an officer of conſiderable talents, had landed with ſix batallions, in 1764. But yet Paoli was ſtill conſidered, by all parties, as the legitimate chief, and it was not until ſome time after that a new war, and that too with ſuch a powerful monarchy as France, became inevitable.

Meanwhile, the people of England, always impreſſed with noble ideas in behalf of freedom, began to conceive a high notion of the inhabitants of Corſica, and to feel a generous wiſh to ſerve them. This paſſion was not a little inflamed by the writings of a young †Scotchman, who had been induced to viſit that iſland in 1765, without any other introduction than a letter from the celebrated author of the Social Contract

By this means he obtained an introduction to Paoli, whom he deſcribes as follows: "I found him alone, and was ſtruck with his appearance. He is tall, ſtrong, and well made; of a fair complexion, a ſenſible, free, and open countenance, and a manly and open carriage. He was then in his fortieth year. He was dreſſed in green and gold. He uſed to wear the common Corſican habit; but on the arrival of the French he thought a little external elegance might be of uſe, to make the government appear in a more reſpectable light.

"He aſked me, what were my commands for him? I preſented him a letter from Count Rivarola; and when he had read it, I ſhewed him my letter from Rouſſeau. He was polite, but very reſerved. I had ſtood in the preſence of many a prince, but I never had ſuch a trial as in the preſence of Paoli. I have already ſaid, that he is a great phyſiognomiſt. In conſequence of his being in continual danger from treachery and aſſaſſination, he has formed a habit of ſtudiouſly obſerving every new face. For ten minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly ſaying a word, while he looked at me with a ſtedfaſt, keen, and penetrating eye, as if he ſearched my very ſoul.

"This interview was for a while very ſevere upon me. I was very much relieved when his reſerve wore off, and he began to ſpeak more. I then ventured to addreſs him with this compliment to the Corſicans: 'Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately viſited Rome. I am come from ſeeing the ruins of one brave and free people: I now ſee the riſe of another."

This event, trifling as it may appear, tended not a little, in conſequence of the policy of Paoli, to raiſe him in the eſtimation of his own countrymen, and even of the neighbouring ſtates. Boſwell was immediately lodged in the houſe of Signor Colonna, the lord of the manor, and viſited by all the nobility; and whenever he choſe to ſurvey the country, was attended by a party of ſoldiers. "One day," ſays he, "when I rode out, I was mounted on Paoli's own horſe, with rich furniture of crimſon velvet, with broad gold lace, and had my guards marching along with me. I allowed myſelf to indulge a momentary pride in the parade, as I was curious to experience what could really be the pleaſure of ſtate and diſtinction, with which mankind are ſo ſtrangely intoxicated." It was eaſy to countenance, or even to originate, the report that a gentleman, whoſe zeal alone carried him into the wilds of Corſica, had been ſent thither on a ſecret miſſion; and the "*Ambaſciadore Ingleſe*," by means of the Avignon Gazette, was ſoon introduced to the notice of all the people of Europe.

While Paoli was thus flattering the vanity of his countrymen, and conſolidating his own power, the conqueſt of the whole iſland ſeems to have been meditated by the court of France. Louis XV. an indolent and voluptuous prince, addicted to the looſeſt pleaſures, and regulated by the will of his miſtreſſes and his miniſters, was prevailed upon to make the attempt in 1768. M. de Chauvelin, one of his favourites, and the father of that ambaſſador whom we have ſeen at our own court, as the repreſentative of Louis XVI., was accordingly nominated to the command of the expedition.

The army deſtined for the acquiſition of the poor, barren, and deſolate iſland of Corſica, was compoſed of ſixteen batallions and two legions, amounting in all to about 5000 men. Theſe were to be

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* M. de Marbœuf was much beloved by the natives. It was he, indeed, who protected the family of Bonaparte; and being very much attached, as has been ſaid, to his mother, obtained leave for him, during the reign of Louis XV., to be ſent to *l'Ecole Militaire*.

† The late Mr. Boſwell, ſon of Lord Auchinleck, one of the lords of ſeſſion, a gentleman who ſeems to have begun the world as a ſpeculative whig, and to have ended it as a practical tory.

be ſupported by a ſquadron, conſiſting of two ſail of the line, two frigates, ſix armed brigantines, a number of tranſports, &c. It was evidently the intereſt of the Engliſh nation to have prevented this acquiſition on the part of France: but a *ſecret* underſtanding appears at that time to have ſubſiſted between the two courts, and a ſpirit of compliance actually evinced itſelf on this occaſion that cannot be accounted for on any honourable principle. Lord Chatham did not at that humiliating period preſide in the councils of the nation; yet we have always underſtood, that the late Marquis of Lanſdowne (then Earl of Shelburne) objected to the tameneſs with which ſuch an inſult was borne, and that he actually reſigned the important office then held by him, in conſequence of it.

Be this as it may, a furious war enſued between France and Corſica; in which numbers, military ſcience, money, and diſcipline, were on one ſide; and on the other, an almoſt unarmed multitude, enthuſiaſm, bravery, and a good cauſe.

As the Corſicans were unprovided with artillery, and even with bayonets, and combatted individually rather than in regular maſſes, it would have been highly impolitic for them to have encountered the French in the plain, and thus placed the fate of their country on the iſſue of a pitched battle. On the contrary, it was their intereſt to prolong the war, in order to give time for the intervention of the neutral powers. Paoli, therefore, poſted his troops on the heights of Nebbio, de la Croce, and St. Antonio, where they remained firm; hoping, in a mountainous warfare, to be able to contend with leſs inequality than in the low country. They were obliged, however, after repeated charges, to retire before the veteran troops of France, who acted in concert, and poſſeſſed a variety of advantages.

On this, the iſlanders withdrew behind the Guolo, but not until they had already exhibited ſuch a ſpecimen of their bravery, that, inſtead of purſuing the enemy, Chauvelin found it abſolutely neceſſary to draw reinforcements from his own coaſt.

In the courſe of a ſhort period, the tide of war turned againſt the invaders; and the Corſicans, (who had hitherto acted on the defenſive) at length became the aſſailants. Many officers diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion, particularly Clemente Paoli, the elder brother of the General. He was a ſingular man, who united the moſt exemplary deference to the ſuperſtitions of the church, with a paſſionate attachment to the profeſſion of arms, and led the life of a monk, when he did not act in the capacity of a warrior. Perceiving that a conſiderable body of French troops, with the uſual audacity of that nation, had penetrated into the Pieva, or diſtrict of Caſinca, he called on the natives to riſe in a body; and having aſſembled four or five thouſand of them, he attacked the enemy, forced the poſt of *La Penta*, obliged the foe to recroſs the river, and actually drove them before him to *Notre Dame dell' Orto*. But this was not all, for no ſooner had his ſucceſs been made generally known, than the detached camp of St. Nicholas was attacked by multitudes of armed men, and General Grandmaiſon, who commanded there, was obliged to fall back to Oletta. The town of Borgo was the next object, on which the conquerors fixed their attention; and although utterly unacquainted with both the art and the means of attacking fortified ſtations, they found means to penetrate into the place, and make a lodgement there.

On this, M. de Chauvelin, reſolved to advance in perſon, with the main body of the army, while Paoli, being encouraged by the recent conduct of his troops, determined to give him battle. An action accordingly took place on the 5th of September, 1768; for the French having advanced in three ſeparate columns, hoping, by means of a combined movement, to carry every thing before them, the Corſicans, as uſual, placed themſelves in ambuſh, and, as they fired with all the certainty of American riflemen, they of courſe made a great ſlaughter. Of three hundred of the garriſon of Borgo, who ſallied out during the fight, one man only returned alive; and that place was accordingly obliged to ſurrender next day.

After this, the French General retired firſt to Baſtia, and then to Verſailles, chagrined to behold ſome of the beſt troops of France circumvented, defeated, and killed, by a body of mountaineers, headed by a General, who was acquainted with the theory of war alone, and had never, until now, beheld an engagement. The concluſion of the campaign of 1768, ſo diſgraceful to the French army, and ſo honourable to its enemies, afforded a fair opportunity for the intervention of the maritime powers. But as M. de Choiſeul, at that time miniſter to Louis XV. was but too well acquainted with the diſpoſition

ſition of the Britiſh cabinet, which could alone have animated the allied courts into action, he determined to ſend powerful reinforcements to Corſica. Theſe conſiſted of twenty battalions, two legions, and twelve hundred mules; and the command of the whole was entruſted to the Count de Vaux.

This officer unfortunately happened not only to be brave and active, but alſo to poſſeſs a mind well acquainted with all the reſources of war. He himſelf was familiar with the ſcene of action, and well aware of all the faults committed by his predeceſſor, who had only eſcaped from diſgrace, and even from puniſhment, by the perſonal attachment and regard of the monarch, in whoſe debaucheries he had for many years participated.

The new commander in chief, fearing above all things leſt the war ſhould be protracted, determined to divide his army into two columns, of about twelve battalions each, and by one grand movement put an end to the conteſt, by the complete ſubjugation of the whole iſland of Corſica. Paoli, from this moment, foreſaw that his country muſt not only be overrun, but conquered. He, however, defended the bridge of Guolo, and the village of Valle, with a conſiderable degree of obſtinacy; after which, he retired with about ſix thouſand men to the top of a mountain, ſurmounted with a Turkiſh moſque, originally built by the Saracens, and ſince converted into a chriſtian church, dedicated to St. Peter. As this commanded the four adjacent valleys, and was conſidered as the laſt and chief defence of the iſland, every thing depended on keeping poſſeſſion of it. But the Corſicans were equally overpowered by numbers and by ſkill; and fifteen hundred of them having been nearly cut off, in an attempt againſt the French army at Ponte Nuovo, the final ſubjugation of the natives was now unhappily accompliſhed.

Dumourier, who ſerved on this occaſion, with the rank of Adjutant-General, is liberal enough, in the Memoirs of his own Life, to pay the higheſt compliments both to the Corſicans and their chief. In reſpect to the former, he obſerves as follows:

"It is aſtoniſhing that this handful of iſlanders, deſtitute of artillery, fortifications, magazines, and money, ſhould have kept France at bay during two campaigns, although ſhe had no other enemies to cope with. But liberty doubles the valour and the ſtrength of man."

"Paoli," ſays he, in another place, "has rendered his name illuſtrious, in conſequence of the vigour with which he ſupported the cauſe of public liberty among the Corſicans; but in truth, it was a little at the expence of their individual freedom. In the courſe of this war, he diſplayed great genius, and a noble conſiſtency; had he been endowed with military talents, had he known how to have inſtructed his countrymen in that ſpecies of hoſtility beſt ſuited to the natural bent of their genius, he would have deſtroyed our little army in 1768, and done us much more harm than we experienced in 1769."

This celebrated chief had the good fortune to eſcape during the general confuſion, with the loſs of his library and his baggage. Having with ſome difficulty aſſembled a few of his faithful followers, among whom was his own brother, he repaired to the ſea-ſide, and being accompanied by theſe on board an armed veſſel, bearing the Engliſh flag, which had been provided for his reception, he was landed in Italy.

After remaining a ſhort time at Legborn, he repaired to England, where he had many friends and admirers. Indeed, it was but a few days before his final retreat, that he had received a liberal ſubſcription, from a number of private individuals, for the expreſs purpoſe of enabling him to continue the war againſt France.*

Immediately on his arrival, the patriots, at the eaſtern extremity of the metropolis tranſmitted a formal invitation to the General, to repair to the city, where an entertainment had been provided for him. Alderman Beckford, Mrs. Macaulay, Alderman Fecothick, and a number of his friends and admirers were all preſent on this occaſion, and expected his appearance with impatience: but the General having received an intimation from the patriots of the weſt end of the town, that his preſence would give offence to the court, he felt himſelf ſuddenly *indiſpoſed*, and ſent his ſecretary with an excuſe.

Meanwhile Paoli was preſented to His Majeſty, at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received. He was at the ſame time gratified with a penſion † for himſelf, while a liberal proviſion was made for his brother Signor Clemente Paoli, and alſo

* The Aldermen Beckford and Fecothick, together with Samuel Vaughan, eſq. were the truſtees.

† Twelve hundred pounds per annum.

for his nephew Signor Barbaggio, the latter of whom, had accompanied him to England, while the former refided in Italy.

From this time forward, the Ex-General remained chiefly in London, leading the quiet life of a private gentleman, keeping an hofpitable table, a carriage, and every thing appertaining to a man of fortune. Having been waited upon, foon after his arrival, by Mr. Bofwell, the latter prefented Dr. Johnfon to him, on the 10th of October, 1769. "They met with a manly eafe," fays Mr. B.* mutually conficious of their own abilities, and of the abilities of each other. The General fpoke Italian, and Dr. Johnfon, Engliſh, and underſtood one another very well, with a little aid of interpretation from me, in which I compared myſelf to an iſthmus, that joins two great Continents."

During the ſpace of twenty-three years, Paoli enjoyed an honourable and ſecure afylum in Great Britain, where he of courſe expected to end his days. But the extraordinary events of the French Revolution at length induced him to embark anew in the ſtorms of civil ſtrife.

No ſooner had the Conſtituting Aſſembly proclaimed liberty to the nation, than the fate of Corſica appeared to be meliorated, and a people ſo long oppreſſed, received a glimpſe of freedom. On perceiving that his native country had become one of the departments of France, her ancient chief tranſmitted a letter to his fellow-citizens, in which he expreſſed his congratulations on this event, but lamented at the ſame time that he could not rejoin them conſiſtently with his gratitude and attachment to the Britiſh nation.

Notwithſtanding this, he took leave of his friends here, and repaired to Paris in 1792; having been well received by the party then in power, he pronounced a ſpeech at the bar of the aſſembly, in which he obſerved, "that after a painful exile of more than twenty years, he now rejoiced to behold his country reſtored to the poſſeſſion of her rights and privileges, by the generoſity of the French nation." He, at the ſame time, expreſſed his readineſs "to contribute, as much as it was in his power, to the happineſs of his fellow-citizens."

Theſe ſentiments being highly popular at that period, experienced general applauſe; and Paoli having taken the oath of fidelity, in the face of the nation, was thus enabled to reinſtate himſelf, in all his former power and authority. Soon after this, he embarked for Corſica, where he was received with an extraordinary degree of attachment and reſpect. In conſequence of this, he was elected mayor of Baſtia, commander in chief of the national guard, and preſident of the department; in fine, he ſoon acquired more authority in the iſland, than before its ſubjugation by the French.

Notwithſtanding this, he appears to have been ſtill ambitious of its entire independence, and an epoch ſoon arrived, when he imagined that ſo deſirable an event might be effected with impunity. This was the execution of Louis XVI. which divided the French nation into two parties, rendered a civil war exceedingly probable, and animated the enemies of the new republic with new hopes.

The Convention having been informed of his ſecret practices, immediately iſſued orders to Paoli, to repair to their bar, and defend himſelf againſt the accuſations of his enemies: but he pleaded his age and infirmities, with a view of gaining time, and aſſured that aſſembly, he would never be found defective in reſpect to his duty. To a ſecond decree, more peremptory than the firſt, he replied in a different manner, and with more frankneſs; after which he repaired to Corte, the ancient capital, ſituate in the centre of the iſland, where, ſurrounded by his friends and adherents, he laughed at the proclamation which had been iſſued, declaring him a traitor, and ſetting a price on his head.

On this occaſion, however, a number of the moſt powerful families in Corſica declared againſt him; and Saliceti, Arena, Gentili, Caſa Bianca, together with many of thoſe who had ſworn fidelity to the new conſtitution, and like himſelf ſubſcribed the civic oath, publicly declared, that they could not aſſiſt in ſubverting thoſe regulations, in favour of which they had taken ſo ſolemn a vow, in the face of Heaven and of mankind.

On the other hand, the whole body of the clergy, diſguſted at the late reforms, which had deprived them of a large portion of their revenues, ſided with their ancient chief; and to theſe adhered all ſuch as were eminently devoted to the church of Rome, a numerous and powerful claſs of men, who aſſumed to themſelves the appellation of the *ſacred band*. But as Paoli knew from long experience, that it was impoſſible to reſiſt the power of France, alone and unſupported, he determined to call in the aſſiſtance of England,

* Life of Samuel Johnſon, L.L.D. vol. ii. p. 76.

England, which at this period occupied Toulon, and waged war, with a degree of vigour and of bitterneſs, hitherto unexampled in the annals of that kingdom. He accordingly invited the Britiſh Admiral,* who had been recently foiled in an expedition againſt his native country, to invade it anew, with a fleet, accompanied by a body of troops, to whom he was prepared to give every poſſible ſuccour, having been once more elected *Generaliſſimo*, in a grand council of the nation. That officer, having firſt diſpatched Colonel, now General Sir John Moore, together with the late Major Koehler, to examine into the proſpects and reſources of the inſurgents, an expedition ſailed from the bay of Hieres, January 24, 1795, for the expreſs purpoſe of driving the French out of the Iſland. A body of troops having been landed under Lieutenant General Dundas, the tower of Mortella was taken with ſome difficulty; after which, Fornelli was attacked with ſucceſs, and St. Fiorenzo having been evacuated, Baſtia and Calvi, alſo, yielded to the victors.

Immediately after this, a general *Conſulta* was aſſembled at Corte; and Paoli having been elected Preſident, the Repreſentatives of the nation unanimouſly voted the union of Corſica with the Britiſh Crown. This propoſition having been readily accepted, on the part of Sir Gilbert Elliot, (now Lord Minto,) then his Majeſty's commiſſioner, he was immediately inveſted with the dignity of Vice-Roy. A new conſtitution was ſoon after formed, which, if not exactly ſuitable to the genius of the nation, muſt be allowed to have been exceedingly favourable to liberty; for theſe ſubjects now received as a boon, many of thoſe very privileges which the inhabitants of England had long demanded in vain as a right, particularly ſhort parliaments, and an equal repreſentation of the people.

It might have been ſuppoſed, that the triumph of Paoli was complete, and his happineſs placed on ſuch a permanent baſis, as never to be either ruffled or diſturbed during the remainder of his life. But the fact, which proved directly the reverſe, tends not a little to demonſtrate the mutability of human happineſs. A jealouſy, how juſtly founded we are unable to determine, ſoon after took place between the Britiſh Viceroy, and the Corſican Chief, the reſult of which was undoubtedly connected with the future fate of the Iſland. Paoli, however, on this occaſion, cheerfully yielded to the force of circumſtances, and was generous enough before his departure, to addreſs a valedictory letter to his countrymen, in which he exhorted them to cultivate the friendſhip of the Engliſh, and remain firm in their allegiance to his Majeſty Geore III.

Theſe loyal effuſions, however, during his abſence, were attended but with little effect; for the natives, naturally inconſtant, ſoon became diſguſted with their new allies and protectors. Dazzled alſo at the ſame time, perhaps, with the ſplendour of the victories of their countryman, Buonaparte in Italy, and determined, above all things, on a re-union with France; it was at length deemed neceſſary, on the part of the Engliſh troops, to evacuate an Iſland, which has always proved deſtructive to every nation connected with it either by friendſhip or by enmity.

Meanwhile a ſad reverſe of fortune attended on Paoli; for, by the failure of a commercial houſe at Leghorn, he loſt the ſum of five thouſand pounds, which was all that he poſſeſſed in the world. In addition to this, the payments of his penſion had been ſuſpended; and on his arrival in England, he was not received at Court with ſo much attention, as heretofore.

About this period, he was viſited by the author of this article, who found him in an obſcure lodging, above a ſhop in Oxford-road, whence he at length removed into a ſmall houſe in Edgeware-road, on the right hand ſide, a little beyond the turnpike. The remainder of his life is one entire blank, totally devoid of incidents, until death, which had been preceded by a lingering illneſs, on Thurſday, February 5, 1807, in the 81ſt year of his age.

Few foreigners, however diſtinguiſhed, have been ſo much careſſed in England, as the late General Paſcal Paoli. By living in habits of familiarity with men of letters, his name and exploits acquired freſh celebrity; and Boſwell, Goldſmith, Johnſon, Macaulay, Barbauld, and Lord Littelton, although differing in almoſt every thing elſe, moſt cordially united in his praiſe. Abroad too, his reputation was greatly reſpected; and the eulogiums of ſuch a man as Rouſſeau, then in the zenith of his reputation, was alone ſufficient to enſure reputation throughout the reſt of Europe.

While his laurels were ſtill green, it was

* Lord Hood.

was uſual to compare Paoli to Timoleon, and Epimanondas; and it was appoſitely remarked by an Engliſh miniſter, that the ſame thing might have been ſaid of him, as had been formerly uttered by the Cardinal de Retz, in reſpect to the famous Montroſe, "that he was one of thoſe men, who are no longer to be found any where, but in the Lives of Plutarch."

That the Corſican Chief, was a great man, cannot well be denied; but it is the opinion of thoſe, who have enjoyed an opportunity of ſtudying his character, that he was a politician rather than a ſoldier; that he ſhone in council more than in arms; and that the leading feature of his public conduct, was a certain degree of *Italian policy*, which taught him to refine and ſpeculate on every event.

Among his countrymen he was adored; and to ſupport his ſuperiority, he made uſe of thoſe arts which have uſually paſſed under the name of *pious frauds*. Theſe, perhaps, appeared indiſpenſably neceſſary for the government of barbarians! Accordingly, like Numa, he pretended to a direct communication with the Deity, * and alſo affected on all occaſions, after the manner of the heroes of old, to be ſurrounded by dogs, of a particular breed, which were indeed neceſſary to preſerve him from aſſaſſination.

It is not a little remarkable, that Corſica, an Iſland which ſeems to have been equally deſpiſed both by the ancients and moderns, ſhould have produced two men, one of whom engaged the attention of all Europe, towards the middle of the laſt century, while another ſeems, unhappily for the repoſe of mankind, deſtined to regulate its fate, at the beginning of the preſent.

* That this amiable Chief ſhould have perſuaded an uncivilized nation, that the received intimation of future events from above, is but little ſurpriſing; but that he ſhould have alſo perſuaded one of the inhabitants of an enlightened country, is abſolutely unaccountable. Let it be recollected, however, that ſome of the countrymen of Mr. Boſwell, at that very period, actually believed in *ſecond ſight*.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE, *on the* QUESTION, "*Whether thoſe Manufactories from which a diſagreeable Smell ariſes may prove injurious to Health?*"

THE ſolution of this problem is, doubtleſs, of very conſiderable conſequence, as, from the great confidence repoſed in the deciſions of the National Inſtitute, it will probably form the baſis of laws upon which the regulations of the police depend: and ſince in Paris the fate of the moſt uſeful eſtabliſhments, and the exiſtence of many arts, has hitherto depended on the award of individuals; and that ſome, driven to a diſtance from materials, from workmen, or conſumers, by prejudice, ignorance, or jealouſy, continue to maintain a diſadvantageous ſtruggle againſt innumerable obſtacles, by which their growth is oppoſed.

To arrive at the true ſolution of the problem, the report takes a view of the ſeveral arts againſt which a clamour has been raiſed, and it divides them into two claſſes. The firſt compriſes all thoſe, the proceſſes of which allow aëriform emanations to eſcape from them into the ſurrounding atmoſphere, either in conſequence of putrefaction or fermentation. The ſecond claſs includes thoſe, in which the artiſt, operating by the aid of fire, developes and evolves in air or vapour various principles, which are more or leſs diſagreeable to reſpire, and reputed more or leſs injurious to health.

After having examined the nature of the principal manufactories, againſt which conſiderable prejudice has been excited at different times, and at different places, the reporters infer, that there are but few, the vicinity of which is dangerous to health. "Hence," ſay they, "we cannot too ſtrongly exhort thoſe magiſtrates who have the health and ſafety of the public committed to their charge, to diſregard unfounded complaints, which are too frequently brought againſt different eſtabliſhments, daily threaten the proſperity of the honeſt manufacturer, check the progreſs of induſtry, and endanger the fate of the art itſelf.

"The magiſtrate ought to be on his guard againſt the proceedings of a reſtleſs and jealous neighbour; he ſhould carefully diſtinguiſh what is only diſagreeable or inconvenient, from what is dangerous or injurious to health; in ſhort,

ſhort, he ſhould be fully aware of this truth, that by liſtening to complaints of this nature, not only would the eſtabliſhment of ſeveral uſeful arts in France be prevented, but we ſhould inſenſibly drive out of our cities, the farriers, carpenters, joiners, braſiers, coopers, founders, weavers, and all thoſe occupations which are more or leſs diſagreeable to their neighbours. The right of toleration has been eſtabliſhed by time and neceſſity; let us not doubt, therefore, but our manufactures, when grown older, and better known, will peaceably enjoy the ſame advantage in ſociety: in the mean time we are of opinion, that the claſs ought to avail itſelf of this circumſtance, to put them in a particular manner under the protection of government, and declare publicly that the manufacture of acids, ſal-ammoniac, Pruſſian blue, ſugar of lead, white lead, ſtarch, beer, and leather, as well as ſlaughter-houſes, are not injurious to the health of the vicinity, when they are properly conducted.

"We cannot ſay as much for the ſteeping of hemp, making catgut, layſtalls, and, in general, eſtabliſhments where a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter is ſubject to humid putrefaction: in all theſe caſes, beſides the diſagreeable ſmell which they exhale, miaſmata, more or leſs deleterious, are evolved.

"We muſt add, that, though the manufactories of which we have already ſpoken, and which we have conſidered as not injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, ought not to be removed, yet adminiſtration ſhould be requeſted to watch over them ſtrictly, and conſult with well-informed perſons for preſcribing to the conductors the moſt proper meaſures for preventing their ſmoke and ſmell from being diffuſed in the vicinity. This end may be attained by improving the proceſſes of the manufactures, raiſing the outer walls, ſo that the vapours may not be diffuſed among the neighbours; improving the management of the fires, which may be done to ſuch a point that all the ſmoke ſhall be burnt in the fire-place, or depoſited in the tunnels of long chimnies; and maintaining the utmoſt cleanlineſs in the manufactories, ſo that nothing ſhall be left to putrify in them, and all the refuſe capable of fermentation be loſt in deep wells, and prevented from any way incommoding the neighbours.

"We ſhall obſerve, too, that when new manufactories of Pruſſian blue, ſal-ammoniac, leather, ſtarch, or any other article by which vapours, very inconvenient to the neighbours, or danger of fire or exploſions, are to be eſtabliſhed, it would be wiſe, juſt, and prudent, to lay it down as a principle, that they are not to be admitted into cities, or near dwellings, without ſpecial authority; and that if perſons neglect to comply with this indiſpenſable condition, their manufactories may be ordered to be removed without any indemnification.

"It follows, from our report: 1ſt, That catgut manufactories, layſtalls, ſteeping of hemp, and every eſtabliſhment in which animal or vegetable matters are heaped together to putrify in large quantities, are injurious to health, and ought to be remote from towns and every dwelling-houſe. 2dly, That manufactories, where diſagreeable ſmells are occaſioned through the action of fire, as in the making of acids, Pruſſian blue, and ſal-ammoniac, are dangerous to the neighbours only from want of due precautions; and that the care of government ſhould extend only to an active and enlightened ſuperintendance, having for its objects the improvement of their proceſſes, and of the management of the fire, and the maintenance of cleanlineſs. 3dly, That it would be worthy a good and wiſe government, to make regulations, prohibiting the future eſtabliſhment of any manufacture, the vicinity of which is attended with any eſſential inconvenience or danger, in towns and near dwelling-houſes, without ſpecial authority previouſly obtained. In this claſs may be comprized the manufactories of *poudrette* (dry night ſoil), leather, and ſtarch; founderies, melting-houſes for tallow, ſlaughter-houſes, rag warehouſes, manufactories of Pruſſian blue, varniſh, glue, and ſal-ammoniac; potteries, &c."—Theſe concluſions were adopted by the Inſtitute, and addreſſed to government, with an invitation to make them the baſis of its deciſions.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. MATTHEWS has laid before the Royal Society, ſome obſervations upon the Marine Barometer, made during the examination of the coaſts of New Holland, and New South Wales, in the years 1801, 2, and 3. After detailing a variety of examples, the reſult of much accurate obſervation, we find that a change of wind from the northern, to any point in the ſouthern half of the compaſs, cauſed the mercury to riſe, and a contrary change to fall,

fall, and that the mercury ſtood conſiderably higher when the wind was from the ſouth ſide of eaſt and weſt, than in ſimilar weather it did when the wind came from the north-ſide; but until it is known what are the winds that occaſioned the mercury to aſcend, and what to deſcend, upon the other coaſts of Auſtralia, it will probably be not agreed, whether it roſe in conſequence of the ſouth-winds, bringing in a more denſe air from the polar regions, and fell on its being diſplaced by that which came from the tropic; or whether the riſe and higher ſtandard of the mercury was wholly, or in part, occaſioned by the firſt being ſea-winds, and the deſcent becauſe thoſe from the northward came from off the land.

The height, at which the mercury gegerally ſtood upon the ſouth coaſt, deſerves attention: it was ſeldom down to 29·40. Of one hundred and ſixty days, from the beginning of December, to May, it was nearly one-third of the time above thirty inches; and the ſecond time of paſſing along the coaſt, from the 15th of May, to the 1ſt of June, it only once deſcended to 29·96, and that for a few hours only; its average ſtandard for theſe ſixteen days being 30·25. Upon the eaſtern half of the coaſt beyond Cape Cataſtrophe, in March, April and May, the mercury ſtood higher than it did on the weſtern half in December, January and February: the average ſtandard of the firſt was 30·09, but that of the latter only 29·94. At the Cape of Good Hope, the mean height of the barometer, during eighteen days in October, and November, was 30·07. The height of the mercury was taken at day-break, at noon, and at eight in the evening.

From other obſervations, Mr. Flinders found the barometer of great uſe to him, in the inveſtigation of the dangerous part of the eaſtern coaſt, where the ſhip was commonly ſurrounded with rocks, ſhoals, iſlands, or coral reefs. Near the main land, if the ſea-breeze was dying off at night, and the mercury deſcending, he made no ſcruple of anchoring near the ſhore; knowing there would either be a calm, or a wind would come off the land; but if the mercury kept up, he ſtretched off, in the expectation that it would be freſhing up in a few hours. Among the barrier reefs, when the wind was dying away, the barometer indicated with almoſt certainty, from what quarter it would next ſpring up. If the mercury ſtood about 30·15, and was riſing, the proper trade wind might be expected: and if higher, that it would be well from the ſouthward, or would blow freſh; and if it was up to 30·30, both. The falling of the mercury to 30·10, was an indication of a breeze from the north-eaſtward; and its deſcent below 30 inches, that it would ſpring up or ſhift round to the weſtward.

In a general ſummary of the winds on the eaſt coaſt, thoſe that came from the ſouth and eaſt, cauſed the mercury to riſe and ſtand higheſt. The winds from north-eaſt, kept the mercury up above 30 inches on the eaſtern coaſt, and cauſed it to riſe after all other winds, except thoſe from the ſouth-eaſtward; but on the ſouth coaſt, the mercury fell with them, and ſtood conſiderably below 30 inches. During north-weſt winds, the mercury ſtood lower than at any other time upon both coaſts. Moderate winds from the ſouth-weſtward, with fine weather, cauſed a deſcent of the mercury on the eaſt coaſt; and during their continuance, it was much lower than with winds from the north-eaſtward; but upon the ſouth-coaſt it roſe with ſouth-weſt winds, and ſtood much higher than when they came from the oppoſite quarter.

The greateſt range of the mercury on the eaſt coaſt, was from 29·60 to 30·36 at Port Jackſon; and within the tropic, from 29·88 to 30·30; whilſt upon the coaſt the range was from 29·42 to 30·51, in the weſtern part, where the latitude very little exceeds that of Port Jackſon. After a number of very intereſting and important remarks, Mr. Flinders concludes with ſome general remarks upon the barometer, which, from his own experience, he conceives may be uſeful to ſeamen. (1.) It is not ſo much the abſolute, as the relative height of the mercury, and its ſtate of riſing and falling, that is to be attended to in forming a judgment of the weather that will ſucceed; for it appears to ſtand at different heights, with the ſame wind and weather, in different latitudes. (2.) In the open ſea, the changes in the weather, and the ſtrength of the wind principally affect the barometer; but near the ſhore, a change in the direction of the wind ſeems to affect it full as much, or more, than either of thoſe cauſes taken ſingly. (3.) It is upon the ſouth and eaſt coaſts of any country in the ſouthern, or north and eaſt coaſts in the northern hemiſphere, where the effect of ſea and land winds upon the barometer is likely to be moſt conſpicuous. (4.) In the open ſea, the mercury ſtands higher in a ſteady breeze

of ſeveral days continuance, from whatever quarter it comes, provided it does not blow hard, than when the wind is variable from one part of the compaſs to another; and perhaps it is on this account, as well as from the direction of the wind, that the mercury ſtands higher within the tropics, than, upon the average, it appears to do in thoſe parallels where the winds are variable, and occaſionally blow with violence.

"The barometer," ſays Mr. Flinders, "ſeems capable of affording ſo much aſſiſtance to the commander of a ſhip, in warning him of the approach and termination of bad weather, and of changes in the direction of the wind, even in the preſent ſtate of meteorological knowledge, that no officer, in a long voyage, ſhould be without one." Experience is required to underſtand its language, and it is neceſſary to compare the ſtate of the mercury with the appearance of the weather, before its prognoſtications will commonly be underſtood; for a riſe may foretel an abatement of wind, a change in its direction, or a return of fine weather; or if the wind is light and variable, it may foretell its encreaſe to a ſteady breeze, eſpecially if there be any caſting in it; and a fall may prognoſticate a ſtrong breeze. Moſt ſeamen are tolerably good judges of the weather, and this judgment, aſſiſted by obſervation upon the quick or ſlower riſing or falling of the mercury, and upon its relative height, will in moſt caſes enable them to fix upon which of theſe changes are about to take place, and to what extent, where there is only one; but a combination of changes will be found more difficult, eſpecially where the effect of one upon the barometer is counteracted by the other. There are ſome combinations of changes, in which no alteration in the barometer could be expected, as a little experience will render evident: the barometer alone therefore, is not of itſelf ſufficient, but in aſſiſting the judgment of the ſeamen, it is capable of rendering very important ſervices to navigation.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. GELL, whoſe Topography of Troy is already in the hands of every antiquary and admirer of Homer, will ſhortly favour the public with an account of the intereſting iſland of Ithaca, its geography, antiquities, natural productions, manners and cuſtoms of its preſent inhabitants, &c. &c. This work, which will form a quarto volume, is to contain a variety of maps, plans, and other engravings, repreſenting the ancient citadel of Ithaca, the city of Bathi, the ports of Polis, Frichias, Maurona, the rock called Homer's School;—with an accurate geographical ſurvey, and a general map of this celebrated iſland.

Le Sage's novel of Gil Blas has, by the concurrent teſtimony of a century, been determined to be the beſt production of its kind; and yet we have never poſſeſſed any tranſlation of it which has not created diſguſt by its obſcenity and vulgarity. That which bears the name of Dr. Smollet is a libel on his literary fame, and it is more than probable that he merely lent his name to it. A new tranſlation has juſt been finiſhed by Mr. SMART, in which the numerous idioms of Le Sage have been carefully rendered, and in which the indelicacies of the original have been ſoftened and adapted to the refined taſte of the Engliſh public. This new tranſlation will ſpeedily appear, illuſtrated by ONE HUNDRED exquiſitely beautiful engravings; and will conſequently be one of the moſt elegant books in our language.

Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY is preparing for the preſs an Engliſh tranſlation of the celebrated Perſian work, intitled *Nozahat al Coloub*, and quoted by Dr. Herbelot, M. de Sacy, and other learned Orientaliſts, under the name of the Perſian Geographer. Sir William had tranſlated, ſeveral years ago, different parts of this valuable work; but as none of the manuſcripts which he poſſeſſed, or had an opportunity of inſpecting, were perfect: ſome wanting the chapter on the rivers of Perſia, others the part which deſcribes the mountains and mines, others the ſections on the roads and the ſtages from one city to another, he was induced to defer the publication until an accurate and perfect manuſcript ſhould be found. Having been fortunate enough to obtain one, he has completed his tranſlation, ſupplied all the defects,

and corrected the errors which abounded in the other copies. From the accuracy with which the Perſian Geographer deſcribes the diſtances of places, the roads, rivers, and mountains, as well as the cities, towns, and villages, the errors of all the maps of Perſia hitherto publiſhed may be corrected, and a multiplicity of names added. To the antiquary and hiſtorian, this work will not be leſs intereſting than to the geographer, as it deſcribes the monuments of former ages found in various parts of *Iran*, or Perſia, and contains many curious anecdotes of the ancient ſovereigns of that celebrated empire. This work will form a quarto volume, with a map.

In addition to the particulars to which we gave place laſt month, relative to the voyage of Lord VALENTIA, we are now enabled to ſtate, that, after he left the Ganges, he performed the ordinary coaſting voyage round the peninſula of India, touching at the principal places, and making ſome excurſions into their vicinity. His Lordſhip afterwards viſited the Red Sea, relative to which, and the parts of Africa adjacent, many new and intereſting facts may be expected in his forth-coming work. We have already ſeen a map of that ſea, prepared by Mr. Arrowſmith, under the direction of his Lordſhip, from which we augur favourably of the general value and importance of his obſervations.

The Travels of Mr. HERIOT through Upper and Lower Canada, containing particulars of the new colonization of the former of theſe important provinces, will appear in the laſt decade of March, and will challenge public curioſity, not leſs for the novelty of its information, than for the beauty and variety of its embelliſhments.

A new edition, being the fifth, is in the preſs, of Dr. BREE's Enquiry into Diſordered Reſpiration, a work which has continued to eſtabliſh itſelf in the public eſtimation ſo as now to rank among our medical claſſics.

A new work on Conveyancing, conſiſting of a collection of modern precedents, with notes and illuſtrations, and a practical introduction on the language and ſtructure of conveyances, will ſpeedily be publiſhed, by JOHN TURNER, Eſq. of the Middle Temple.

The Townley Marbles are now placed in the apartment prepared for them in the Britiſh Muſeum, and will, we hope, be ſoon acceſſible to the public.

Mr. BELFOUR, the tranſlator of the Muſica and Fabulas Literarias of Yriarte, is about to publiſh a new and improved edition of Jarvis's verſion of Don Quixotte, embelliſhed with ſuperb engravings, and illuſtrated by notes, hiſtorical, critical, and literary, from the pens of Mayans, Bowle, Vicente de los Rios, Pellicer, and other able commentators. Mr. Belfour propoſes to add remarks on the life and writings of Cervantes; anecdotes of his cotemporaries; and particulars of the manners, cuſtoms, and ſtate of literature of the time in which he lived.

Dr. SCOTT is preparing a new edition, reviſed, and tranſlated from the Arabic MS. brought over by Mr. Montague, of the Arabian Night's Entertainments; with notes illuſtrative of the cuſtoms and manners of the country. The additional tales, which have never been tranſlated, are ſaid to be as intereſting as thoſe with which we are acquainted. The tranſlations which have been publiſhed in this country, have been made from the French verſion of M. Gallard, who truſted to a verbal tranſlator, being himſelf ignorant of the Arabic language.

Mr. GRANT, of Crouch End, near Highgate, has in the preſs a work entitled, Inſtitutes of Latin Grammar. This work is intended chiefly for the higher claſſes of an academy or grammar-ſchool. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to ſupply the deficiencies and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewiſe introduced a variety of critical and explanatory obſervations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digeſt of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has endeavoured to furniſh not only the ſenior ſcholars, but alſo the maſter, with a uſeful book of occaſional reference.

Dr. J. E. SMITH propoſes ſhortly to publiſh an Introduction to Botany, in one volume octavo, with a few plates, intended for the uſe of female as well as male ſtudents of that delightful ſcience, and diveſted of every thing that might be deemed exceptionable.

The venerable Biſhop of DROMORE will ſoon publiſh his edition of Surrey's Poems, with a gloſſary.

Mr. SOTHEBY has finiſhed a poem on the ſubject of Saul, in eight books, in blank verſe.

Mr. S. WOODBURNE has in a ſtate of forwardneſs a hundred Views of Churches in the neighbourhood of London, with

deſcriptions deduced from the beſt authorities.

Dr. PERCY, nephew of the biſhop, is preparing a fourth volume of the Reliques of Ancient Engliſh Poetry.

Mr WORDSWORTH, author of Lyrical Ballads, has ready for publication the Orchard Pathway, a collection of poems.

Meſſrs. AIKINHEAD and Sons will ſhortly publiſh a Picture of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne; containing a guide to that commercial place and its manufactories; a deſcription of the Roman wall, the coal-mines, and the manner of working them; to be illuſtrated by a plan of the town, the coal diſtrict round about, the coal-pits, railways and ſtaiths on the rivers Tyne and Wear.

Mr. THELWALL has prepared, for the uſe of his pupils, and the ſtudents of thoſe particular branches of elocution, ſome copies of ſeveral books of Milton, almoſt the entire Service of the Church of England, ſeveral paſſages of the Old and New Teſtament, and parts of the works of Pope and other celebrated poets, in ſuch a way as to render the art of reading them at ſight in correct time and cadence, and with the appropriate graces of emphaſis and harmony, eaſy to the plaineſt capacity. The plan adopted is at once a ſimplification and an improvement on the notation of Mr. Joſhua Steele. It is not, we underſtand, the intention of Mr. Thelwall to publiſh this invention, but only to uſe the copies prepared for the purpoſes of private inſtruction.

Some Poſthumous Juvenile Works of Mrs. CHAPONE are announced, containing her Letters to Mr. Richardſon, in her 18th year, on the ſubject of Parental Authority and Filial Obedience; her correſpondence with Mrs. Elizabeth Carter; and ſome Fugitive Pieces, never before publiſhed.

The Rev. G. S. FABER, author of a Diſſertation on the Prophecies, is preparing for the preſs a work on the Reſtoration of Iſrael and the Deſtruction of Antichriſt.

An enlarged edition of Lord ORFORD's Royal and Noble Authors, is prepared for publication, by Mr. PARK, the editor of Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*. The work is continued to the preſent period, and is to contain newly-engraved portraits of the principal perſonages, with ſelected ſpecimens of their literary productions.

A Reading Society, conſiſting of twenty-one ſubſcribers, was eſtabliſhed at Totneſs, on the 1ſt of January, 1807. The object of the ſociety is to purchaſe books, and circulate them among its members; and at the end of every year, the books which have been circulated are to be ſold at a reduced price to the ſubſcribers, in the ſame manner as in many other excellent ſocieties. The periodical works with which it has begun its eſtabliſhment are,

	Annual coſt.
The Monthly Magazine - -	1 1 0
The Monthly Review - -	1 17 6
The Oxford Review - - -	1 10 0
The Gentleman's Magazine -	1 1 0
And the Journal of New Voyages and Travels - - - - - -	1 16 0

Making a total annual expence of only 7l. 5s. 6d.

Mr. COOPER, of Golden Square, has in the preſs a work likely to prove highly uſeful to the profeſſion at large, and particularly to ſtudents, under the title of Firſt Lines of the Practice of Surgery.

A third edition, much improved, of the Romances of Mr. D'ISRAELI, will appear early in March.

A tranſlation of Dante, by Mr. HOWARD, is in the preſs.

Mr. WM. STEWART ROSE will ſhortly publiſh *Partonepex de Blois*, a poem in three books, with notes from the French of M. le Grand, and engravings from paintings by Smirke, in which the coſtume of the time has been an object of attention.

Dr. MANT is printing a volume of Lectures on the Occurrences of Paſſion Week.

Mr. BRYANT's celebrated work on the Mythology of the Ancients, is reprinting.

An Hebrew Bible, with an Engliſh verſion placed literally and interlineally over it, is about to be publiſhed, as the firſt ſtep towards forwarding the education of Jewiſh children, and teaching the ſacred language with the ſame facility and accuracy as any other tongue.

An intereſting tale, deſcriptive of the manners of the fifteenth century, written by the late Mr. STRUTT, is preparing for publication.

We announce, with much ſatisfaction, that Mr. PRINCE HOARE has undertaken to conduct a periodical work, to be called The Artiſt, conſiſting of a Series of Eſſays on various Subjects of Science and Art; written by men of eminent profeſſional ability, on topics relative to their reſpective ſtudies, and by other perſons peculiarly converſant with thoſe

ſubjects. Each eſſay to bear the ſignature of its author, and a number to appear every Saturday.

The following ſubjects are propoſed at Oxford for the Chancellor prizes for the year enſuing, viz. For Latin verſes, *Plata Fluvius*; for an Engliſh eſſay, *On Dueling*.

At a moment when the attention of the public is drawn to the ſubject by the ſenatorial labours of Mr. Whitbread, it may be proper to record that an inſtitution has lately been formed in Albion-ſtreet, Blackfriars Bridge, called TRANQUILLITY; on the plan of an *Economical Bank*, to afford perſons of all ages, trades, and deſcriptions, an opportunity of providing for their future wants by the payment of ſmall ſums, in a way calculated to ſecure to each contributor, or to his widow and children, the benefit of his own economy: and alſo for enabling youth of both ſexes to depoſit their ſmall ſavings, to accumulate until the time of their reſpective marriages, to be then returned to them with intereſt, and proportionate premiums. From our knowledge of ſome of the parties concerned in this eſtabliſhment, we are warranted in recommending it to the notice and countenance of the public.

Freſh luſtre is added to the Engliſh character, by the inſtitution in London, during the laſt month, of a Society bearing the title of the FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS; the deſign of which is to adminiſter relief, without diſtinction of profeſſion, country, or religion, to indigent and diſtreſſed ſtrangers, who are not entitled to parochial relief; or who, having obtained a ſettlement in this country, may have a legal claim only to a bare ſubſiſtence. It is to be hoped, that this ſociety will direct its attention to the repeal of the preſent abſurd Alien Bill, and to the encouragement of opulent and induſtrious foreigners, who have lately fallen under the tyranny of the Gallic deſpot, to ſeek an aſylum in theſe iſlands.

The Iriſh language continues to be ſpoke at preſent in Louth, Meath, and Weſtmeath; in Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and in the King's and Queen's counties, very few ſpeak Iriſh; in the ſouth-weſt part of Carlow, a conſiderable proportion ſpeak Iriſh; in Kilkenny it prevails greatly; in Wexford, it is very little uſed in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, but is pretty general in the north-weſt. In all the counties of Munſter, the Iriſh language prevails, if we except the large towns, their immediate neighbourhoods, and ſome of the country along the coaſt. It is more prevalent in Connaught than in the weſt of Ireland: in this province the gentlemen find it eſſential to acquire the language, in order to be able to deal with the peaſantry without an interpreter. In Ulſter, there is a great proportion of Iriſh ſpeakers. Cavan and Monaghan contain many; Tyrone about half its inhabitants; Donegal, more than half; Armagh and Down, a few; Antrim, a few along the eaſtern coaſt; Derry, a few in the mountains to the ſouth-weſt; Fermanagh, ſcarcely any.

An Inſtitution, on the plan of the Royal and London Inſtitutions, for the application of ſcience to the common purpoſes of life, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to be eſtabliſhed at Cork. Upon application to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, government have been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs the intention, that when the old cuſtom-houſe, part of which is ſtill occupied by the exciſe department, and by the collector of the cuſtoms, ſhall be no longer wanted for thoſe purpoſes, in conſequence of the erection of a new cuſtom-houſe, it ſhall be given to the inſtitution, and rooms ſhall be allotted for the following purpoſes, viz.

1. A lecture room, with one or two rooms near it for the different apparatus.
2. A laboratory for chemical operations.
3. A room for the collection of minerals.
4. A ſtore for the moſt approved implements of huſbandry.
5. A ſmall obſervatory.
6. A library for ſcientific works, for the uſe of the members.
7. Two rooms for the uſe of the Cork Library.
8. A room for the uſe of the Farming Society, or committee of agriculture, in which ſpecimens of grain, timber, &c. and uſeful notices of various kinds may be kept; and
9. A board-room, in which the members of the ſociety ſhall hold their various meetings; and which may be occaſionally uſed for the meetings of committees, on buſineſs of public nature.

It is further intended that lectures ſhall be given on natural philoſophy, chemiſtry, including mineralogy, botany, and agriculture. A botanical garden will alſo be eſtabliſhed at a ſhort diſtance from the city, the objects of which will be chiefly agricultural, and in which all unneceſſary expence will be avoided. Though it will be impoſſible to accompliſh every

every part of this plan, until the cuſtom-houſe is given to the Inſtitution, yet the lectures, and ſome other parts of it on a ſmaller ſcale, will be immediately carried into effect, at the houſe of the inſtitution on St. Patrick's-hill.

Taking the average of the riſe on labour and other articles throughout England, between the years 1770 and 1804, it appears that the increaſed expences per cent. will ſtand as under:

Labour in winter	37
Labour in ſummer	38
Labour in harveſt	44
Reaping wheat	54
Mowing barley	58
Threſhing wheat	55
Threſhing barley	51
ARTISANS.	
Blackſmith	35
Carpenter	50
Maſon	47
Thatcher	45
Collar-maker	41
Rent	39
Tithes	48
Pariſh taxes	89
Acre of turnips	38
Acre of barley	39
Acre of wheat	36
Manure	62

The whole averaging a riſe of 52 per cent. in the fourteen years.

The average riſe throughout Scotland is,

Rent	73
Rates	69
Labour	56
Artiſans	65
Manure	89

Making an average riſe of 70 per cent.

The following averages, lately publiſhed by the Board of Agriculture, ſhew the number of cattle and ſheep annually ſold in Smithfield:

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*
1732 to 1740	83,906	561,650
1741 — 1749	74,194	559,892
1750 — 1758	75,331	623,091
1759 — 1767	83,432	615,328
1768 — 1776	89,362	627,305
1777 — 1785	99,285	687,588
1786 — 1794	108,075	707,456

The weight of bullocks about 100 years ago, compared with that of the preſent time are,

	In 1700	In 1800
Oxen	lbs. 370	800
Calves	50	140
Sheep	28	80
Lambs	18	50

So that Smithfield market has, principally within fifty years, doubled the weight of fleſh ſold in it.

The number of horſes for which duty is paid, is 1,178,000. Their annual conſumption of food, reckoned by the produce of acres, are for

	Acres ea.	*Acres.*
200,000 pleaſure horſes	5	1,000,000
30,000 cavalry	5	150,000
1,200,000 huſbandry	4	4,800,000
350,000 colts, mares, &c.	3	1,950,000
1,780,000		7,000,000

The number of acres of land neceſſary to ſubſiſt 8,000,000 of people in England, according to the preſent mode of living, is eſtimated as follows:

For bread-corn	3,000,000
For barley	1,500,000
For potatoes, &c.	500,000
For graſs land, for meat	12,000,000
For graſs land, for dairy	4,000,000
Total acres	21,000,000

Suppoſing other conſumers to require 5,000,000 of acres, this makes 26,000,000: which is about the quantity of land in cultivation.

The white thorn, which is ſo valuable for fences, may, it appears, be propagated by cuttings from the roots, with conſiderable ſucceſs, while cuttings from the branches do not thrive. The roots of plants a year old will afford each ten or twelve cuttings; and in three years, a ſucceſſion of plants fit for uſe will be produced.

No leſs than 145,840 perſons have been vaccinated in India, between September 1, 1802, and April 30, 1804. The Rajah of Tanjore is a zealous ſupporter of it; and the Divan of Travancore has ſubmitted to this proceſs. Among thoſe vaccinated were, Brahmins, 4,141; Malabars, 41,806; Mahometans, 10,926.

Ruſſia.

M. Labensky, ſuperintendant of the palace of the Hermitage at Peterſburg, intends to publiſh by ſubſcription a Deſcription of the Gallery of Paintings in that palace.

Denmark.

There are few countries in Europe where vaccination has made ſuch a rapid and genetal progreſs as in the Daniſh dominions. The committee which was appointed to facilitate its propagation receive every day intelligence of its being extended to the moſt diſtant parts of the monarchy, the iſlands of Ferroe, Iceland, and even Greenland. In 1802, the

the number of perſons vaccinated was only 6,849; but in 1805, it amounted to 23,185.

Germany.

The reputation of Dr. GALL, the craniologiſt, ſeems to be on the decline in Germany. At Munſter, Cologne, Franckfort, and other places, he was not able to collect a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers for a courſe of lectures; and his ſyſtem is now deemed in his own, as well as other, countries, one of the moſt abſurd and viſionary that ever preſented itſelf to the credulity of mankind.

The extreme mildneſs of the preſent winter has given occaſion to a German journaliſt to compare it with other winters not leſs remarkable for their clemency. In 1289, ſays he, the winter was ſo warm, that at Chriſtmas and on New Year's-day the young girls of Cologne wore wreaths of violets, corn-flowers, and primroſes. In 1420, the trees flowered in March, and the vines in April. In the ſame month ripe cherries were gathered, as were good grapes in the month of May. The winter of 1538 was ſo mild, that flowers were ſeen in the garden in December and January. In 1572, all the trees budded in January, and the birds built their neſts in the following month. The ſame phenomenon was obſerved in 1585, when wheat was in ear at Eaſter. In the winters of 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659, there was neither froſt nor ſnow. Laſtly, in 1622, the month of January was ſo warm, even in the north of Germany, that no fire was made in the ſtoves, and all the trees were in full bloom in February.

Captain HOGELMÜLLER, of Vienna, has publiſhed the following intereſting addreſs to the friends of the arts and ſciences: "By the favour of his royal highneſs the Archduke Charles, I ſhall be enabled, at the end of November 1807, to ſet out on a journey to the Eaſt, provided with the neceſſary inſtruments and attendants. Though the natural hiſtory of the horſe is the principal object of this tour, yet I am ready to uſe my beſt endeavours to procure anſwers to ſuch queſtions for the improvement of natural hiſtory in general, geography, philology, technology, archæology, numiſmatics, &c. as men of learning and ſocieties may ſend me before the end of Auguſt. Firſt travelling through Hungary, Tranſylvania, and Buckowina, to the Ukraine, I ſhall embark at Odeſſa for Conſtantinople, and proceed from that metropolis to Aleppo in Syria.

France.

By a recent decree of Bonaparte, the church of St. Genevieve (the Pantheon of great Frenchmen!!) is to be reſtored to the catholic worſhip, and that of St. Denis to be the ſepulture of his royal race!! The latter to have a chapter compoſed of ten biſhops, the firſt of which is to be the grand almoner.

A Spaniſh newſpaper lately made its appearance at Paris, on the plan of the Engliſh Argus, of infamous notoriety.

The holy crown of thorns, given to St. Louis by Baldwin Emperor of Conſtantinople, in 1238, and which ſurvived the revolutionary mania, was ſolemnly transferred on Sunday the 10th of Auguſt to the church of Notre Dame at Paris.

It appears, from experiments made by M. PROUST, that ſome ſpecies of grapes in Spain will produce 30 per cent. muſcovado, which may be converted into white ſugar. The ſociety of the department of Gers directed two of its members to repeat the experiment. The ſucceſs was complete. The muſcovado which they obtained, and a ſpecimen of which was preſented to the Agricultural Society of Toulouſe, will be conveyed to Bourdeaux for the purpoſe of being refined.

At a late meeting of the firſt claſs of the National Inſtitute, M. HAUY, among other papers, read a report on the galvanic phenomena diſcovered by M. Ermann, a member of the academy of Berlin, for which the annual prize founded by the emperor was adjudged to that philoſopher. The Galvanic Society has, by repeated experiments, aſcertained two curious phenomena; namely, 1. That diſtilled water, ſubjected to the galvanic action, evidently undergoes a change in its ſtate in a veſſel in which oxygen is diſengaged by a conducting wire, communicating with the poſitive pole. 2. That water, in this new ſtate, invariably exhibits the real characteriſtics of muriatic acid.

Much has been lately ſaid and written in Germany concerning the art of memory, a ſtudy which alſo begins to be cultivated in France. On this ſubject the celebrated aſtronomer M. de Lalande bears teſtimony to the following facts: "I have witneſſed," ſays he, "the extraordinary effects produced on the memory by the method of M. de Fenaigle; and as he took the pains to explain it to me, I was convinced that it could not fail to produce ſuch effects. It is a fact

fact equally important and extraordinary, that one of his pupils is able to repeat, in any order you pleaſe, and without the leaſt miſtake, a table of fifty cities in all parts of the world, with the degrees of longitude and latitude in which they are ſituated; whereas I, who have for ſixty years devoted my attention to geography, cannot repeat four of them. The ſame is the caſe with chronology: in the *Annuaire* I have inſerted 240 dates from ancient and modern hiſtory, and M. de Fenaigle's ſcholars repeat them all. I do not think that the ableſt hiſtoriographer could tell ten of them. What an aſtoniſhing aid in the ſtudy of geography and hiſtory!*

Italy.

The Abbate SESTINI has undertaken a complete Syſtem of Geographical Numiſmatics, in twelve folio volumes, to contain a deſcription of the moſt intereſting coins and medals of antiquity, and of all the cabinets of medals in Europe, both public and private, of which the author can obtain a deſcription.

The ſame Abbate is about to publiſh the ninth volume of his *Lettere e Diſſertazioni Numiſmatiche*; to contain the deſcription of the Greek medals in the cabinet of Gotha.

CALANDRELLA, an aſtronomer at Rome, has publiſhed Obſervations on the Parallax of Lyra, which he deſcribes to be five ſeconds. This diſcovery would greatly diminiſh the ſuppoſed diſtance of the fixed ſtars; and inſtead of ſeven billions of miles, it would reduce it to two or three.

A *Raccolta dei Claſſici Italiani*, or a Collection of Italian Claſſics, has appeared at Milan, in 18 volumes. The firſt eight volumes contain the *Iſtorie fiorentine di Giovanne Villani, cittadino fiorentino.* Volumes 9 to 13, contain a collection of the *Opere di meſſer Angelo Firenzuolo, fiorentino.* The 14th volume contains an hitherto unpubliſhed work, under the title of *Tratto del governo della famiglia, di Angelo Pendolfini, fiorentino.* The 15th, 16th, and 17th volumes, conſiſt of a complete and correct edition of the hiſtorical works of Franceſco Guicciardini. In the 18th volume are given the firſt two days of the *Decamerone di Boccacio.*

M. NEERGARD, an able Daniſh mineralogiſt, has arrived at Rome from Naples, where he has made many intereſting obſervations on the lavas, and on minerals in general. From Naples he ſent off to Paris eight cheſts full of articles of that kind, where thirty-ſix others will ſoon follow to the ſame place. M. Neergard himſelf will ſoon return to Paris, and intends to publiſh a narrative of his tour.

M. SINGER, a native of Germany, has obtained from the papal government the excluſive privilege of a branch of commerce of his own contrivance. No perſon at Rome ever conceived the idea of carbonizing turf; and as the cooks employed ſcarcely any other fuel than charcoal made from wood, the conſumption of that article was eſtimated at 3000 ſacks per day. Hence ſome conception may be formed of the quantity of wood required for this purpoſe. M. Singer having remarked that the Pontine marſhes were capable of ſupplying an immenſe quantity of turf, he made from it a kind of charcoal, which has no diſagreeable ſmell, and which, when uſed for the forge, poſſeſſes the important advantage of giving more heat than common charcoal, without injuring iron.

Portugal.

A tranſlation of Voltaire's Henriade into Portugueſe, is announced by the Marquez de Bellas, formerly ambaſſador extraordinary at the court of London, and now at the head of the judicial department in his own country.

America.

The following account of the very ſingular conſequences of the bite of a rattle-ſnake, is equally curious and intereſting. In the ſummer of 1801, Mrs. Alfred Beeman, of Luzerne county in Pennſylvania, was bitten by a rattle-ſnake. She was then in the fourth or fifth month of her pregnacy. Notwithſtanding the alarming ſymptoms commonly attending the bite of that animal, Mrs. Beeman recovered, and was delivered without accident at the uſual time. The child ſeemed healthy; but no ſooner did it begin to ſuck, than it turned quite black like the ſnake, ſwelled conſiderably, and ſoon died. A puppy was then procured to draw the breaſt; the animal died in two

* We have already ſtated, that the ſame power of artificial recollection has for many years been practiſed before miſcellaneous companies by a gentleman in London, who has never made any ſecret of his diſcovery, and who has promiſed to communicate its principle to an early number of the Monthly Magazine.

two days, with the ſame ſymptoms. A lamb was next tried; then a dog, and three other lambs ſucceſſively, which all ſhared the ſame fate as the child. A third dog was then procured: it was attacked with ſlight ſymptoms of diſeaſe, but ſurvived. The mother continued in good health. Two years afterwards, Mrs. Beeman brought into the world another child; apprehenſive of loſing it like the former, ſhe ſent for Dr. Barſtow, who, in conſequence of the long interval which had taken place ſince the bite, and the recovery of the laſt dog which had ſucked her, prevailed upon her to ſuckle her child, which was attended with no ill conſequence whatever.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

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firſt

firſt reflector is made of materials not capable of tranſmitting the light; and in this caſe the ſame is interpoſed in part only between the eye and the ſaid paper or other material. In the former conſtruction the firſt reflector may be a piece of plain unſilvered glaſs, which is capable of exhibiting the image of a conſiderably luminous object by reflection, at the ſame time that a piece of white paper or other ſurface may be ſeen through the glaſs, and the image of that object may be placed upon the ſaid paper or other ſurface; but in caſe the object be leſs bright, it may not be thus ſeen by reflection from clear white glaſs diſtinctly enough to be delineated, and in this caſe glaſs that is blue, or of any other dark colour, will be preferable. But it is in general better to uſe for the firſt reflector a glaſs partly ſilvered, and to allow the paper to be ſeen through an opening in the ſilvering, or paſt the edges of the ſame by one portion of the eye, while the doubly-reflected object is ſeen in the ſilvering by the other portion of the ſame eye. Theſe glaſſes, or other ſuitable reflecting ſurfaces, when properly mounted, and ſupported at a convenient diſtance from the paper or other material upon which the delineation is to be made, do, together with the neceſſary framing, (which every competent workman may eaſily make of a variety of forms without farther inſtruction,) conſtitute the inſtrument, adapted to the uſe of perſons who can with facility ſee both near and diſtant objects; but for perſons who are ſhort-ſighted, a ſuitable concave glaſs is placed before the diſtant object, ſo as to receive and tranſmit the incident rays; and for long-ſighted perſons a ſuitable convex glaſs may be placed between the eye and the ſaid paper, or other material.

MR. ROBERT VAZIE, (ST. MARY, ROTHERHITHE, CIVIL ENGINEER) *for Improvements in the Meaſures of Coals in the Machinery for working Piſtons; and for Signals for unhired Carriages. Granted November* 6, 1806.

To adjuſt the quantity of coals to be uſed in burning bricks and in baking earthen-ware, upon the outſide of the coal-buſhel meaſure, with which the coals are meaſured is placed a moveable ſemi-circular metal bow, upon which is ſuſpended three moveable bobs or pins of metal, or other material, ſo as to form three guages of ſuch length, and at ſuch a diſtance from each other, as that when the meaſure is filled with coals to the height of ſeven inches perpendicular above the centre of the plane of the top of the meaſure, the lower part of the guage is equal to the height of the heap, and the lower part of the guages comes in contact with the ſtraight ſide of the heap at a mean diſtance from the top of the heap to the outſide of the meaſure; which heap is as nearly in the form of a cone as the nature of the coals will permit, the outſide of the meaſure being the extremity of the baſe thereof. The bow and the guages are turned down by means of hinges, and lie on the outſide of the meaſure at the time of filling it. Meaſures thus adjuſted may be uſefully applied to the admeaſurement of coals for houſehold uſe, and the other purpoſes for which coals are uſed; and alſo for the meaſuring of grain, fruit, roots, and ſuch other articles as are uſually diſpoſed of by admeaſurement.

To raiſe the water to be uſed in tempering and preparing clay, or other materials, for making bricks and earthen-ware, in preference to a pump with one piſton or bucket, there may be applied a pump with two or more piſtons or buckets, in the following manner:—Upon a bar of wood or iron, called a ſpear or rod; where is to be fixed the uppermoſt piſton, upon the underſide of the ſaid piſton is to be placed an eye of iron, or other metal, and by means of a hook, at the upper end of a ſeparate bar of wood or iron (upon which bar the undermoſt piſton is to be fixed) the different piſtons are connected together. The diſtance between the ſaid piſtons is to be two feet; and for every thirty feet the water is to be raiſed, apply two piſtons thus connected together, which riſe and fall at one and the ſame time by means of a lever, or other machinery uſually applied for that purpoſe. Piſtons, thus connected together, may be alſo applied uſefully in a pump to raiſe water from a mine, ſhaft, pit or quarry, or the hold of a ſhip, or reſervoir for general purpoſes, or for compreſſing or exhauſting air or ſteam; and the cock may alſo be uſefully applied to retain or draw off liquid matter from a pipe, cask, or reſervoir, or a boiler or vat.

The ſignal for unhired carriages is placed perpendicularly; and when the carriage is hired the ſaid ſignal is turned down by means of a joint (ſimilar to the joint of a claſp knife,) and lies horizontally. In the night-time a lanthorn is placed containing a lamp or other light. When the carriage is unhired, the light appears through certain characters cut in a ſhutter; and when the carriage is hired,

the ſaid ſhutter is turned down by means of hinges, when the light alone, without any characters, will appear. One or more day or night ſignals, to anſwer the above purpoſes, may be affixed on hackney-coaches, ſtage-coaches, and other carriages uſually engaged on hire: or the day ſignal may be exhibited on the perſon of the driver, or upon the outſide of each ſuch carriage when unhired, and concealed when hired.

For reducing the friction of wheels there may be uſed in the boxes prepared oil, *viz.* whale-blubber, put it into a pan placed upon a boiler, and by the heat of the ſteam ariſing therefrom when boiling the oil is extracted. The oil is then put into a ſeparate ſteam-pan with water, and is there purified. This oil may be uſed with advantage in the boxes of all carriages, or burnt in lamps.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Paſſions, in a Series of Ten Songs for the Voice and Piano-forte. Written and compoſed by Mr. Dibdin. 8s.

THE Paſſions which Mr. Dibdin has touched in this work are thoſe of *Love*, *Mirth*, *Glory*, *Friendſhip*, *Courage*, *Hope*, *Fear*, *Sport*, *Chearfulneſs*, and *Pleaſure*. The airs (for each paſſion forms the ſubject of a ſeparate ſong) are well adapted to their reſpective objects of imitation, and the words are written with the uſual force and point of the author. The variegated caſt of this production, and the fancy and appropriateneſs with which the whole is conceived and executed will, we doubt not, attract that notice, and produce that reward, due to moſt of Mr. D.'s ingenious and entertaining labours.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to the Princeſs Amelia, by Leopold Kozeluch, Eſq. 8s.

Mr. Kozeluch has thrown into theſe ſonatas much of that fire, taſte, and brilliancy of imagination, for which his productions are ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. The ideas are, for the moſt part, of a novel caſt, and riſe out of each other with eaſe and nature. Some of the ſlow movements are remarkably graceful, and the modulation is every where ſo ingenious and maſterly as to point out the judgment and ſcience of the compoſer.

A Collection of Welſh Airs, expreſſly adapted for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to Sir W. W. Wynne, by John Parry. 5s.

Theſe airs are arranged on a novel plan, forming ſix divertimentos, each conſiſting of three of the moſt popular and favourite melodies; and are recommended by accompaniments for a flute and violoncello, and notes and obſervations on the mode of playing and ſinging the Welſh muſic. The airs are certainly ſelected with great taſte and judgment, and are ably adapted for the inſtrument for which they are profeſſedly intended. The whole forms a body of pleaſing exerciſes for juvenile practitioners, and will be found as uſeful as agreeable.

The Complaint of Ninothoma, a Song written by Mr. Colleridge, and ſet to Muſic by I. F. Rimbault. 1s. 6d.

"The Complaint of Ninothoma," with which is given an accompaniment for the piano-forte, is ſet with conſiderable judgment and ability. The expreſſion is juſt and forcible, and the general caſt of the melody original and ſtriking. The paſſages at the lines, "Nor beneath the cold blaſts of the tree," "A ghoſt by my cavern it darted," and "To howl thro' my cavern by night," are particularly impreſſive, and evince both the feeling and talents of the compoſer.

Number I. of the Vocal Magazine, conſiſting of Canzonets, Madrigals, Songs, Ducts, Trios, Quartetts, Quintetts, Glees, &c. Compoſed by Joſeph Kemp. 3s. 6d.

This publication, both in its plan and execution, is ſo creditable to Mr. Kemp's judgment and ingenuity, as to induce our with that it may meet due encouragement. The melodies and harmonizations are much above mediocrity, and will not, in our opinion, fail to pleaſe the generality of hearers. The work will be publiſhed in monthly numbers, and moſt of the pieces are to have an accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp.

Four Airs, with Variations. Compoſed and inſcribed to Miſs Kortright, by Joſeph William Holden, Muſ. Bac. Oxon. 4s.

Theſe airs are attractive in their ſtyle, and their variations are fanciful and flo-

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rid. The paſſages are in general well diſpoſed for the hand, and the execution is judiciouſly diſtributed. Mr. Holden does not inform us, in his title-page, whether he deſigns theſe pieces for the harp or piano-forte, but their ſtyle indicates their being intended for the latter inſtrument.

A favourite Waltz, with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to Lady Twyſden, Royden Hall, by Mr. W. Richards. 2s. 6d.

This waltz is pleaſing in its ſubject, and the variations are ingeniouſly conſtructed. As an exerciſe for either of the above inſtruments, we may fairly recommend it to the attention of thoſe practitioners who have made a tolerable progreſs in execution; and judges of good compoſition will deem us juſtified in awarding it our unqualified approbation.

"Accept a Heart, my deareſt Girl!" a favourite Rondo, written by Mr. Wm Preſton, and ſet to Muſic, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by J. Roſs, Eſq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

This a light pleaſant little production. The ſubject and digreſſions have that family likeneſs which forms one of the principal features in a rondo, and the effect is uniform and agreeable. Mr. Roſs will excuſe us if we offer him the hint that this melody might be arranged into a very pleaſing exerciſe for young practitioners on the piano-forte.

"My Love is Dead," a Pathetic Ballad. The Words from Chatterton, and the Muſic by J. Birch. 1s.

Mr. Birch has ſet theſe ſimple and affecting words in an impreſſive and appropriate ſtyle. The baſs is choſen with judgment, and the introductory and concluding ſymphonies are pleaſing. We, however, cannot but wiſh that the compoſer had avoided the levity of effect reſulting from the two bars of conſequtive ſemiquavers.

Scena, Solo for the Piano-forte and Polacca, as ſung and performed by Sig. Naldi and Mrs. Billington, in the favourite Opera Il Fanatico per la Muſica. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Mildmay, by G. G. Ferrari. 4s.

Mr. Ferrari has diſplayed in this *Scena* much of his uſual taſte and well-known experience in vocal compoſition and performance. Many of the paſſages are ſtriking, and perfectly his own, while the effect of the whole beſpeaks great ſpirit and force of imagination.

A Medley Divertimento for the Piano-forte, ſelected and compoſed by J. Mazzingbi. 1s.

This medley is conſtructed with a judicious attention to variety, without wholly loſing ſight of connection or analogy: hence the general effect is ſo pleaſing as to enſure the piece a favourable reception with the lovers of ingenious and agreeable trifles

Dr. CLARKE, of Cambridge, has publiſhed his propoſals for printing by ſubſcription a collection of Twelve Glees, to be dedicated to the Duke of Glouceſter. For the accommodation of thoſe who are not accuſtomed to read from the *ſcore*, an accompaniment for the piano-forte will be added to ſuch of the compoſitions as require a ſopravo voice. The principal part of this work has already been diſtinguiſhed in public performance; and the whole, as we ſhall expect, will do honour to Dr. Clarke's well-known talents, and be highly acceptable to the lovers of this intereſting ſpecies of compoſition.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.*

The BRITISH INSTITUTION *for promoting the* FINE ARTS *in the* UNITED KINGDOM.

THIS inſtitution, ſo honourable to all the ſubſcribers, was opened the latter end of laſt month, and contains many very fine pictures; but we are ſorry to ſay, that the effect of many of them was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by the abominable ſcarlet paper with which the walls are ſtill covered. Several of the pictures which we ſaw at the exhibition of the Royal Academicians we again recognize; and ſeeing the effect they produce here, and recollecting the effect they had there, enables us to decide with more certainty than we could by any other criterion. None but high-coloured

pictures

pictures can ſtand againſt it; and ſhould this *a-la-mode* fancy be univerſally adopted, it would inevitably vitiate the ſtyle of colouring in this country. Some pictures painted by Mr. S. W. Reynolds, which were much admired at the Royal Academy, are here ſo much injured that their admirers ſcarcely know them again: though this is eaſily accounted for, as they are in ſome degree imitations of Rembrandt's landſcapes, and have very little local colour, the fiery back-ground of ſcarlet paper reduces them to heavy maſſes of black and white; yet, were they not overpowered by this ſenſeleſs finery, they are pictures of great and acknowledged merit. The injury ſuſtained by this overcharged colouring is by no means confined to the pictures painted by Reynolds; it extends to many, very many more, which it is not neceſſary to enumerate.

We wiſh to notice many of the productions in this exhibition, but have room in this Retroſpect for ſo few that we ſhall wholly omit them until a future number.

There are ſeveral models of deſigns for monuments: their merits are various; the beſt are thoſe of Bacon, Roſſi, and Flaxman.

A South View on the River Liffey, Dublin: taken from the Coal Quay, or Fruit Market. On the right is that grand Edifice called the Four Courts, deſigned and began by Cooley, and completed by Gandon; the Dome of which bearing a great Reſemblance to that of the Pantheon at Rome. In the front, the Ruins of the Coal Quay Bridge, as they appeared after the Flood in December 1802; *in the middle ground, Bloody Bridge, and beyond that Queen's Bridge; a diſtant View of the Saluting Battery, and Phœnix Park, terminating the whole. T. S. Roberts, del.; I. Black, ſculpt. Publiſhed, Feb.* 1807, *by R. Ackermann.*

A view of modern buildings, whatever may be its intrinſic merit, muſt be managed with conſiderable ſkill to render it in any eminent degree attentive to thoſe who are generally conſidered as the high prieſts of the Temple of Taſte. To the antiquary, it being built by his contemporaries, will be an inſurmountable objection; and being erected in the city of Dublin, and degraded by the vulgar appellations of *the Four Courts, River Liffey, Coal Quay, Bloody Bridge*, &c. &c. &c. it will be inſpected with very little intereſt by the travelled connoiſeur.

Notwithſtanding all this, every one who looks at this print muſt acknowledge that, in many particulars, it has a fair claim to rank in a very high claſs, and is entitled to a large portion of praiſe. The ſituation from which the view was taken is uncommonly well choſen for the general effect; and the copy we ſaw, which was in colours, was extremely picturesque, and would keep its place either in a port-folio, or among a well-choſen ſelection of frame prints for the decoration of a drawing-room.

The companion print, repreſenting a View of College Green, Weſtmoreland-ſtreet, part of Sackville-ſtreet, and Carliſle-bridge, by the ſame artiſts, is in a very forward ſtate, and will be publiſhed in a few weeks.

Beſides theſe, Mr. Ackermann has juſt publiſhed ſeveral prints, which continue the ſeries of beautiful little vignettes deſigned by Burney, and engraved by Agar. And, alſo, a continuation of the prints illuſtrating *The Miſeries of Human Life*, upon a larger ſcale, deſigned and engraved by Rowlandſon, whoſe whimſicality of humour is too well known to render it neceſſary to record it in this page; though we will beg leave to hint, that he is very capable of doing what we wiſh he more frequently did, i. e. give his figures more character, leſs caricature —as we have ſometimes ſeen what would otherwiſe have been very fine deſigns, loſe a portion of their effect by being *overcharged* with caricature gun-powder.

With two of Mr. Ackermann's before-mentioned prints we were much pleaſed: they have a conſiderable portion of broad humour. The firſt, under the claſs of *The Miſeries of Travelling*, repreſents a ſtage-coach, "juſt as you are going off with only one other perſon on your ſide of the coach, who you flatter yourſelf is the laſt,—ſeeing the door ſuddenly opened, and the landlady, coachman, guard, &c. &c. cramming, ſhoving, buttreſſing up an overgrown, puffing, greaſy human hog, of the butcher or grazier breed; the whole machine ſtraining and groaning under its cargo," &c. &c. &c. The next is claſſed as one of *The Miſeries of London*: in going out to dinner (already too late), your carriage delayed by a ſcore of coaches, which choak up the whole ſtreet, and allow you at leaſt an hour more than you require to ſharpen your wits for table-talk.

"Breaſt againſt breaſt, with ruinous aſſault,
And deafening ſhock they come."

The

The Reverend Rabbi Raphael Meldolo, Chief Miniſter of the Synagogue of Spaniſh and Portugueſe Jews in London. To his worthy and benevolent Patron, David Lindo, Eſq. this Plate is with permiſſion inſcribed, by his obedient humble Servant J. Lopez, by whom it is engraved from a Picture painted by F. B. Barton.

This is a ſmall print engraved with great delicacy in the chalk, and exhibits the novelty of a Jew Rabbi in the hat, wig, and band of an Engliſh biſhop: his gown is ſomewhat different, being more like that of a doctor of laws; but the gentleman has no beard, and is altogether ſo metamorphoſed that it is impoſſible to recognize his character.

The Pig Pointer. J. Gooch, pinxt.; J. Landſeer, ſculpt. Publiſhed by W. B. Daniel, London.

This is a very well delineated little print of a ſportſman and a pig in a little landſcape: it does not come directly into the claſs of *portraits of illuſtrious perſons*, yet is it as curious as moſt of them, from the very extraordinary abilities of the animal it pourtrays, of whom there is a ſhort hiſtory in a printed paper which accompanies the engraving. SLUT, the name by which it ſeems they thought proper to diſtinguiſh this animal, was, it ſeems, a native and a ſort of wandering outlaw on the New Foreſt, in which ſtate it ſeems to have been found by one of the keepers, and by him preſented to his brother. The brothers were concerned together in breaking pointers and ſetters; and being frequently diſguſted with the dullneſs of ſome of the canine ſpecies, wiſhed to prove that they could teach any other animal the ſame art, and with this right learned pig they accompliſhed in a very wonderful degree, by making him maſter of the whole art and myſtery of pointing in the ſpace of fourteen days. In this character the animal ſeems to have been greatly reſpected for many years, when its maſter died, and Slut, at the auction of his pointers, was included in the ſale, and bought in at ten guineas. Sir H. Mildmay having expreſſed a wiſh to ſee her, ſhe was ſent to Dogmersfield Park, where ſhe remained ſome years. She was laſt in the poſſeſſion of Colonel Sikes, and was then ten years old, and had become fat and ſlothful, but would point game as well as before. When killed, which was at Baſildon Houſe, Slut weighed 700 pounds!

A moſt ſingularly fine picture has been painted by Mr. Stothart, from Chaucer's Pilgrims. For ſuch a ſubject we have perhaps no artiſt in this country ſo well qualified as he is, and this painting is really a *chef d'ouvre*. A plate is to be engraved from it by Mr. Bromley, whoſe burin, we have every reaſon to expect, will do juſtice to Mr. Stothart's pencil. The ſize of the print, 31 inches by 10. Proofs, price five guineas; other impreſſions, three guineas.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

MORBI Infantiles	23	Scrophula	2
Febris intermittens tertiana	1	Hæmorrhois	1
Pleuritis	1	Menorrhagia	1
Eryſipelas	3	Amenorrhœa	5
Pneumatiſmus acutus	6	Leucorrhœa	2
Dyſenteria	2	Icterus	1
Tuſſis	18	Mania	1
Dyſpnœa	5	Conſtipatis	1
Tuſſis cum Dyſpnœa	7	Vermes	2
Aſcites	1	Scorbutus	1
Epilepſia	1	Mortificatis digitorum pedis	1
Paralyſis	1		
Diarrhœa	13		
Dyſpepſia	7		
Opthalmia	1		
Phthiſis pulmonalis	15		
Pſora	1		
Rheumatiſmus chronicus	4		

Of the doctrine which in the laſt Report the writer ſo emphatically inculcated concerning the treatment of infancy, he meets almoſt every day with additional and more decided confirmation.

When a celebrated French miniſter enquired

quired of an eminent merchant at Paris, in what way he could be of ſervice to the intereſts of commerce,—he replied, merely, "*Laiſſez nous faire*,"—Let us alone.—A ſimilar obſervation may as well be applied to the health and welfare of our phyſical frame; more eſpecially during the incipient and imperfect developement of vitality. A medical practitioner is too fond of *doing ſomething*. He deems it neceſſary to produce ſome internal, or to perform ſome external, operation. Whereas, in a great multitude of caſes, the beſt thing he can do, is to do nothing:—to ſtand as a kind of ſentinel by the body of his patient, in order to avert the agency of any hoſtile power, rather than to adminiſter what is directly or poſitively beneficial. His utility for the moſt part conſiſts in preventing injury: he occupies a poſt which might otherwiſe have been filled by one incompetent to the ſituation.

Theſe remarks are more particularly connected with the phyſical calamities of childhood.

When we contemplate a church-yard, the earth of which is compoſed principally of the bodies of infants, it is natural for us to fancy, but ſurely unreaſonable to believe, that theſe beings were born for no other purpoſe than to die; or that it is within the deſign of Nature, that the pangs of production, on the part of the mother, ſhould on that of her offſpring be almoſt immediately ſucceeded by the ſtruggle of diſſolution. Fault muſt exiſt ſomewhere—it cannot be in the Providence of God—it muſt therefore attach to the improvidence and indiſcretion of man.

More fatal conſequences originate from ignorance than from voluntary crime. Infanticide, when it is perpetrated by the dagger of maternal deſperation, or in the agony of anticipated diſgrace, is a ſubject of aſtoniſhment and of horror. But if an helpleſs victim be drugged to death, or poiſoned by the forced ingurgitation of nauſeous and eſſentially noxious potions, we lament the reſult merely without thinking about the means which inevitably led to its occurrence.

Conſcience feels no concern in caſes of medicinal murder.*

Next to phyſic, wine and other cordials ought to be peremptorily prohibited by the tutors and guardians of infancy. Intemperance is not an abſolute, but a relative thing. To a child a glaſs of wine is a *debauch*. It bears the ſame proportion to its conſtitution as a bottle does to that of an adult. The unimpaired and ſuperabundant excitability of an infant requires no extraordinary or artificial ſtimulus. Wine affords not any permanent nouriſhment or ſupport. It contributes not in the leaſt degree to the ſtamina of the human frame. It excites a temporary exceſs of action, without adding to the materials, or increaſing the ſtrength of the conſtitution. Whilſt it awakens or enlivens the flame, it inevitably exhauſts the fuel from which its corruſcations originate. Alcohol in its various and however diluted modifications, ought not to be had recourſe to, even in more mature and advanced life, except upon an emergency, when a defect of extemporary vigour obliges us to *draw upon the future for ſupply*. A perſon, however, ſhould be very cautious and circumſpect before he in this manner mortgages his conſtitution. There is a kind of compound intereſt to be acquired in vital as well as pecuniary property. In our firſt years, deviations comparatively ſlight from the line of ſobriety and nature, inflict more eſſential injury on the imperfectly formed and inſufficiently cemented fabric, than it will be likely afterwards to receive from the attacks of habitual and more outrageous exceſs.

In confirmation of the Reporter's ſentiments and doctrine, he is happy to produce the ideas on this ſubject of ſo eminent a man and practical philoſopher as Mr. Locke, to whom his country is much indebted for the ſolidity of his remarks upon infantile treatment and education. His words are theſe: "Perhaps it will be expected from me that I ſhould give ſome directions of phyſic to prevent diſeaſes. For which I have only this one very ſacredly to be obſerved: Never to give children any phyſic for prevention. The obſervation of what I have already adviſed, will, I ſuppoſe, do better than apothecary's drugs and medicines. Have a great care of tampering that way, leaſt inſtead of preventing, you draw on diſeaſes. Nor even upon every little indiſpoſition is phy-

* The too ordinary habit of jeſting upon this ſubject in familiar or convivial converſation, has an unhappy tendency to cere the heart and leads us to regard with an inhuman and indecorous levity and indifference thoſe dark and horrible cataſtrophies which frequently originate from profeſſional inadvertence or miſtake.

ſic

ſic to be given, or the phyſician to be called to children, eſpecially if he be a buſy man, that will preſently fill their windows with gallipots, and their ſtomachs with drugs." Vide Thoughts on Education, p. 32.

"And thus I have done with what concerns the body and health, which reduces itſelf to theſe few and eaſily obſervable rules: plenty of open air, exerciſe, and ſleep, plain diet, no wine, or ſtrong drink, and very little or no phyſic." Ibid. p. 33.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, Feb. 25, 1807.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOUR great objects have occupied the legiſlature during the laſt month, all of them honourable to the adminiſtration which has encouraged or brought them forward.

1. *The Abolition of the African Slave Trade*, a bill for which was brought into the Houſe of Lords by Lord Grenville, in which Houſe it has paſſed, attended by no other oppoſition than ſuch as ſerved to bring into action the great talents by which the abolition was ſupported. The bill is now paſſing through its various ſtages in the Commons, and humanity has never known a more exalted triumph than it will enjoy on the annihilation of a traffic in the human ſpecies which future ages can ſcarcely believe to have exiſted.

2. *The formation of a Committee for reducing Sinecure and uſeleſs Offices, and for diminiſhing the unneceſſary Expences of the State.* A motion to this effect was made and carried by Lord Henry Petty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and a meaſure more honourable to men in office, and more demonſtrative of the patriotiſm and integrity of the preſent adminiſtration, could not have been propoſed.

3. *A new diſpoſition of the Financial Reſources of the Country*, by means of which, even if the war continue, no additional taxes will be neceſſary within three years, and none of any conſequence, (probably none,) within the ſubſequent ſeven years, and none at all during the next ten years. This propoſed meaſure is grounded on the flouriſhing ſtate of the permanent revenue; on the great produce of the war taxes; on the high and accumulating amount of the Sinking Fund; and on ſome inferior aids to be derived from revenues ſet free by annuities originally granted for a term of years, and now expiring. Theſe circumſtances, ſo favourable to the introduction and maintenance of a new ſyſtem, are juſtly to be attributed to the wiſe, provident, and ſpirited exertions, which have been made by the new adminiſtration, and in which they have been ſo liberally ſupported by the voice of the people.

The plan is adapted to meet a ſcale of expenditure nearly equal to that of the year 1806; and it aſſumes, that during the war, the annual produce of the permanent and temporary revenues will continue equal to the produce of the ſame year 1806. It is underſtood, that any further or unforeſeen charge, or any deficiency of revenue, ſhall be ſeparately and ſpecially provided for.

Keeping theſe premiſes in view, it is propoſed, that the war loans for the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, ſhall be twelve millions annually; for the year 1810, fourteen millions; and for each of the ten following years, ſixteen millions.

Thoſe ſeveral loans, amounting for the fourteen years to 210 millions, are to be made a charge on the war taxes, which are eſtimated to produce 21 millions annually.

The charge thus thrown on the war taxes is meant to be at the rate of ten per cent. on each loan. Every ſuch loan will therefore pledge ſo much of the war taxes as will be equal to meet this charge:—that is, a loan of 12 millions will pledge 1,200,000l. of the war taxes. And in each year, if the war ſhould be continued, a further portion of the war taxes will, in the ſame manner, be pledged. And conſequently, at the end of fourteen years, if the war ſhould laſt ſo long, 21 millions, the whole produce of the war taxes, would be pledged for the total of the loans, which would at that time have amounted to 210 millions.

The ten per cent. charge this accompanying each loan will be applied to pay the intereſt of the loan, and to form a Sinking Fund, which Sinking Fund will evidently

evidently be more than five per cent. on ſuch of the ſeveral loans as ſhall be obtained at a leſs rate of intereſt than five per cent.

It is well known, that a five per cent. Sinking Fund, accumulating at compound intereſt, will redeem any ſum of capital debt in fourteen years. Conſequently the ſeveral portions of the war taxes propoſed to be pledged for the ſeveral loans above-mentioned, will have redeemed their reſpective loans, and be ſucceſſively liberated in periods of fourteen years from the date of each ſuch loan. The portions of war taxes thus liberated, may, if the war ſhould ſtill be prolonged, become applicable in a revolving ſeries, and may be again pledged for new loans.

It is, however, ſhewn by the printed calculations and tables, that, whatever may be the continuance of the operation, the property tax will not be payable beyond the period for which it is now granted by the 46 Geo. III. ch. 65, but will, in every caſe, be in force only during the war, and until the 6th day of April next after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and no longer.

It is next to be obſerved, that the charge for the intereſt and Sinking Fund of the propoſed loans, being taken from the annual produce of the war taxes, a deficiency equal to that charge will be created in the amount of the temporary revenue applicable to the war expenditure.

Supplementary loans will be requiſite to make good that deficiency.

Thoſe ſupplementary loans muſt increaſe in proportion to the increaſing deficiency, if the war ſhould be continued; but the whole amount of the loan, in any one year, including that charged upon the war taxes, and the ſupplementary loan, will never, even in a period of twenty years war from the preſent time, exceed five millions in any year, beyond the amount to which the combined Sinking Fund of that year will have been raiſed; and upon an average of thoſe 20 years, will not exceed 3,800,000l.

It is propoſed that the ſupplementary loans ſhall be formed on the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of a Sinking Fund of one per cent. on the nominal capital.

The charge ſo created will be provided for, during the firſt three years, by the expiring annuities: and during that period the country will have the great benefit of an exemption from all additional burthens. A new ſpring may thus be given to the energy of our commerce: at all events it will obtain a ſecurity from the increaſed preſſures which it muſt otherwiſe experience.

From 1810, and for the ſix following years, a charge muſt be provided for, amounting on the average of thoſe ſeven years to not more than 293,000l. annually: a ſum in itſelf ſo ſmall, in compariſon with the great additions which have neceſſarily been made to the taxes in each year, for the laſt fourteen years, that it can ſcarcely be felt, and cannot create any difficulty as to the means of providing for it. But even this comparatively ſmall amount may probably be much diminiſhed by the increaſing produce of the actual revenues, and by regulations for their further improvement.

And thus proviſion is made, on the ſcale of actual expenditure, for ten years of war, if it ſhould be neceſſary, without any additional taxes, except to the inconſiderable amount above ſtated. At the cloſe of that period, taking the three per cents. at 60, and reducing the whole of the public debts at that rate to a money capital, the combined amount of the public debts will be 387,360,000l. and the combined amount of the ſeveral Sinking Funds then exiſting will be 22,720,000l.: whereas the preſent amount of the whole public debt taken on the ſame ſcale of calculation is 352,793,000l. and the preſent amount of the Sinking Fund is no more than 8,335,000l.

If the war ſhould ſtill be continued beyond the ten years thus provided for, it is propoſed to take in aid of the public burthens certain exceſſes to accrue from the preſent Sinking Fund. That fund, which Mr. Pitt (the great author of a ſyſtem that will immortalize his name) originally propoſed to limit to four millions annually, will, with the very large additions derived to it from this new plan, have accumulated in 1817 to ſo large an amount as 24 millions ſterling. In the application of ſuch a ſum, neither the true principles of Mr. Pitt's ſyſtem, nor any juſt view of the real intereſts of the public, or even of the ſtockholder himſelf, can be conſidered as any longer oppoſing an obſtacle to the means of obtaining at ſuch a moment ſome aid in alleviation of the burthens and neceſſities of the country. But it is not propoſed in any caſe to apply to the charge of new loans a larger portion of the Sinking Fund than ſuch as will always leave an amount of Sinking Fund equal to the intereſt payable on ſuch part of the preſent debt as ſhall remain unredeemed. Nor is it meant that this or any other operation of finance ſhall

ever

ever prevent the redemption of a ſum equal to the preſent debt in as ſhort a period as that in which it would have been redeemed if this new plan had not been brought forwards. Nor will the final redemption of any ſupplementary loans be poſtponed beyond the period of forty-five years preſcribed by the act of 1792 for the extinction of all future loans. While each of the annual war loans will be ſucceſſively redeemed in fourteen years from the date of its creation, ſo long as war ſhall continue; and whenever peace ſhall come, will be redeemed always within a period far ſhort of the forty-five years required by the abovementioned act.

In the reſult therefore of the whole meaſure, there will not be impoſed any new taxes for the firſt three years from this time. New taxes of leſs than 300,000l. on an average of ſeven years from 1810 to 1816, both incluſive, are all that will be neceſſary, in order to procure for the country the full benefit and advantages of the plan here deſcribed; which will continue for twenty years; during the laſt ten of which again no new taxes whatever will be required.

It appears, therefore, that parliament will be enabled to provide for the prolonged expenditure of a neceſſary war, without violating any right or intereſt whatever, and without impoſing further burdens on the country, except to a ſmall and limited amount: and theſe purpoſes will be attained with benefit to the public creditor, and in ſtrict conformity both to the wiſe principles on which the Sinking Fund was eſtabliſhed, and to the ſeveral acts of parliament by which it has been regulated.

It is admitted that if the war ſhould be prolonged, certain portions of the war taxes, with the exception of the property tax, will be more or leſs pledged for periods, in no caſe exceeding fourteen years. How far ſome parts of thoſe taxes are of a deſcription to remain in force after the war; and what may be the proviſion to be made hereafter for a peace eſtabliſhment, probably much larger than in former periods of peace; are conſiderations which at preſent need not be anticipated.

It is reaſonable to aſſume, that the means and reſources which can now maintain the prolonged expenditure of an extenſive war, will be invigorated and increaſed by the return of peace, and will then be found amply ſufficient for the exigencies of the public ſervice. Thoſe exigencies muſt at all events be comparatively ſmall, whatever may ſtill be the troubled and precarious circumſtances of Europe.

Undoubtedly there prevails in the country a diſpoſition to make any further ſacrifices that the ſafety, independence, and honour of the nation may require: but it would be an abuſe of that diſpoſition, to apply it to unneceſſary and overſtrained exertions. And it muſt not paſs unobſerved, that in the ſuppoſition of a continued war, if the loans for the annual expenditure ſhould be raiſed according to the ſyſtem hitherto purſued, permanent taxes muſt be impoſed, amounting in the period aſſumed, to thirteen millions additional revenue. Such an addition would add heavily to the public burthens, and would be more felt after the return of peace than a temporary continuance of the war-taxes. In the mean time and amidſt the other evils of war, the country would be ſubjected to the accumulated preſſure of all the old revenues, and of the war-taxes, and of new permanent taxes.

The means of effectuating a plan of ſuch immenſe importance, ariſe partly from the extent to which the ſyſtem of the Sinking Fund has already been carried in purſuance of the intentions of its author; and partly from the great exertions made by parliament, during the war, to raiſe the war taxes to their preſent very large amount. It now appears that the ſtrong meaſure adopted in the laſt ſeſſion, by which all the war taxes, and particularly the property tax, were ſo much augmented, was a ſtep taken not merely with a view to provide for preſent neceſſities, but in order to lay the foundation of a ſyſtem which ſhould be adequate to the full exigencies of this unexpected criſis, and ſhould combine the two apparently irreconcileable objects, of relieving the public from all future preſſure of taxation, and of exhibiting to the enemy reſources by which we may defy his implacable hoſtility to whatever period it may be prolonged.

4. *A new Syſtem of Poor Laws* eloquently introduced by Mr. Whitbread, and a ſubject of too great magnitude to be prematurely diſcuſſed within the ſpace which we can this month allow. Our correſpondents will, however, pleaſe to conſider this miſcellany as being open to their temperate practical obſervations.

The following is the apportionment of 200,000 men, out of 820,420; being the whole number returned as liable to

ſerve in the counties of England and Wales, under an act to enable his Majeſty annually to train and exerciſe a proportion of his ſubjects in England under certain regulations, and more effectually to provide for the defence of the realm.

Counties.	*No. liable*	*No. to ſerve*
Angleſea	2419	597
Bedford	4870	944
Berks	12,439	3032
Brecon	2658	658
Bucks	11,996	2924
Cambridge	8996	2192
Cardigan	4174	1318
Carmarthen	5538	1350
Carnarvon	3271	797
Cheſter	21,185	5164
Cornwall	15,402	3755
Cumberland	9720	2370
Denbigh	4841	1180
Derby	14,954	3646
Devon	28,954	7058
Dorſet	7072	1724
Durham	18,033	4396
Eſſex	23,179	5651
Flint	3161	771
Glamorgan	10,832	2638
Glouceſter	21,124	5152
Hants	15,538	3781
Hereford	6556	1598
Hertford	10,418	2540
Huntingdon	3027	738
Kent	18,996	4631
Lancaſter	58,051	14,151
Leiceſter	13,469	3283
Lincoln	24,174	5893
Middleſex	67,135	16,366
Merioneth	1934	472
Monmouth	5551	1353
Montgomery	4145	1010
Norfolk	18,152	4425
Northampton	8894	2108
Northumberland	44,718	3518
Nottingham	15,245	3716
Oxford	10,263	2502
Pembroke	4364	1064
Radnor	1561	385
Rutland	917	224
Salop	15,587	4044
Somerſet	17,937	4373
Stafford	23,658	5762
Suffolk	21,800	5314
Surrey	30,319	7319
Suſſex	16,742	4081
Tower Hamlets	14,989	3654
Warwick	21,108	5146
Weſtmoreland	4134	1008
Wilts	13,062	3814
Wight, Iſle of	1532	374
Worceſter	17,811	4349
York, North Riding	12,401	3023
——, Eaſt Riding	13,899	3388
——, Weſt Riding	57,457	14,007
	820,420	200,000

Return of the effective ſtrength of the Regular and Militia Forces, made out to the 1ſt of January.

Cavalry		22,652
Foot Guards		8,090
Infantry		101,008
Garriſon Battalions		6,737
Veteran Battalions		5,621
Foreign and Local Corps	Cavalry	72
	Infantry	19,561
German Legion	Cavalry	517
	Infantry	7,858
At the Army Depot	Cavalry	547
	Infantry	7,858
	General Service, Deſerters, and unattached Men	383
Total (Regular Army)		178,506
Militia	Britiſh	54,686
	Iriſh	21,573
General Total		254,665
Abroad		86,144
At Home		168,521

The ſupplies for Great Britain and Ireland, voted for the enſuing year, are

For the NAVY, exclusive of the extraordinaries	16,977,883
For the ARMY	13,643,098
For the Barrack Department	975,687
For the Commiſſary General's Department	801,527
For Ordnance	3,743,760
For Miſcellaneous Service	7,866,000
Votes of Credit	3,000,000

The amount of the annual expences of Great Britain and Ireland is, therefore, nearly forty-four millions for 1807.

POLAND.

The following is the Ruſſian account of the battle of the 26th of December, to which the report of a great victory mentioned in our laſt had reference:

"I have the happineſs moſt reſpectfully to acquaint your Majeſty (the king of Pruſſia), that I have ſucceeded in repulſing the enemy, who yeſterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultuſk. The main attack was made by General Souchet, at the head of 15,000 men, on my left wing near Farmguarka, in the view of getting poſſeſſion of that town; I had only 5,000 men under General Baggonaut to oppoſe the enemy on that ſide; they made a brave defence, till I ſent a reinforcement of three battalions of reſerve, and afterwards three more under General Tolſtoy, by which means the right wing of the French was totally defeated. The ſecond attack, equally briſk, was made on my right flank, where General Barkelay de Tolly was poſted with the van-guard. This wing extended on the road towards Stzegocyn to a ſmall wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the enemy

enemy attempted to turn. I therefore made a movement backwards on the right, which ſucceeded ſo well that I not only fruſtrated the attempt of the enemy, but was alſo ſo fortunate as to reinforce General Barkelay de Tolly, with three battalions, ten ſquadrons, and one battery, to repulſe the enemy; on which the enemy retreated from the wood.

"The attack commenced at eleven in the morning, and laſted till dark. From the relation of all the priſoners, I was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Murat, Davouſt and Laſnes, with an army exceeding 50,000 men. They have loſt about 5,000, according to their own account.

"All my troops fought with the greateſt bravery. The following Generals particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves:—Oſterman, Tolſtoy, Barkelay de Tolly, Prince Dolgorucky, Baggonaut, Somnoff and Sitoff of the infantry, alſo Colonels Daviddoffſky and Gondoff, &c. &c. &c

"Field Marſhal Kamenſkoy departed from Pultuſk for Oſtralenſka on the morning of the 26th December, previous to the attack, and again gave up the whole command to me, ſo that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair, and to beat the enemy.

"I have to lament that the long expected ſuccour of General Buxhovden had not arrived, although he was only two German miles diſtant, and even halted half way. I ſhould otherwiſe have been able to follow up my victory. I have further to lament that the total want of proviſions and forage oblige me to retire with my corps to Rozaw; the enemy has not moleſted me in my retreat.

(Signed) "BENNIGSEN."

"Rozaw, the 27th (15th) Dec. 1806."

Fifty-fifth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"*Warſaw, Jan.* 29.

"The details of the battle of Mohringen are as follow:—

"The Marſhal Prince of Ponte Corvo arrived at Mohringen with the diviſion of Drouet, on the 25th of this month, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the very moment when the General of Brigade, Pactod, was attacked by the enemy.

"The Marſhal Prince of Ponte Corvo ordered an immediate attack of the village of Pfarresfeldehen, by a battalion of the ninth of light infantry. The village was defended by three Ruſſian battalions, which were ſupported by three others. The Prince of Ponte Corvo cauſed alſo two other battalions to march, to ſupport that of the ninth. The action was very ſharp. The eagle of the ninth regiment of light infantry was taken by the enemy; but on the aſpect of the affront with which this brave regiment was on the point of being covered for ever, and from which neither victory, nor the glory acquired in an hundred combats, would have purified it, the ſoldiers, animated with an inconceivable ardour, precipitated themſelves on the enemy, whom they routed, and recovered their eagle.

"In the mean while the French line, compoſed of the 8th of the line, of the 27th of light infantry, and of the 94th, were formed, and attacked the Ruſſian line, which had taken its poſition on a riſing ground. The fire of the muſketry was very briſk, and at point blank diſtance.

"At this moment General Dupont appeared on the road, with the 32d and 96th regiments. He turned the right wing of the enemy. A battalion of the 32d ruſhed upon the enemy with its uſual impetuoſity, put them to the flight, killing ſeveral of them. The only priſoners they made were thoſe who were in the houſes. The Ruſſians were purſued for two leagues, and were it not for the coming on of night, the purſuit would have been continued. Counts Pahlen and Callitzin commanded the Ruſſians. They left 1200 dead on the field of battle, and loſt 300 priſoners and ſeveral howitzers. Our loſs was, 200 killed, and 500 wounded.

"Laplanche, General of Brigade, diſtinguiſhed himſelf. The 19th dragoons made a fine charge againſt the Ruſſian infantry. It is not only the good conduct of the ſoldiers, and the talents of the Generals, which are moſt worthy of remark, but the expedition with which the troops broke up from their cantonments, and performed a march which would be reckoned extraordinary for any other troops, without a man being miſſing in the field of battle. It is this which eminently diſtinguiſhes ſoldiers who have no other impulſe but that of honor.

"A Tartar Meſſenger is juſt arrived from Conſtantinople, which place he left on the 1ſt of this month.

"On the 30th of December, war with Ruſſia had been ſolemnly proclaimed. The Peliſſe and the Sword had been ſent to the Grand Vizier. Twenty-eight regiments of Janiſſaries ſet out for Conſtantinople; ſeveral others paſſed from Aſia to Europe."

The Ruſſians claim a deciſive victory in this Battle of Mohringen. Their official account had, however, not reached this country when this Magazine was put to preſs.

WEST INDIES.

On the firſt of January, the Dutch Iſland of Curacoa ſurrendered to a ſquadron of four Britiſh frigates, which, in a very gallant and ably conducted attack, had three killed and eleven wounded. A Dutch frigate and ſome other veſſels were taken in the harbour.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ARCHDEACON Peter, High-ſtreet, ſcrivener. (Harvey, Adelphi
Atkinſon Thomas, Brown Quay, wharfinger. (Jackſon, Fenchurch-ſtreet
Armitage Matthew, Altham mills, miller. (Orred, Liverpool
Battens James, Bitton, maltſter. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn
Batt Moſes, Briſtol maltſter. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn
Branch John, Manchester, broker. (Main and Parry, Old Jewry
Barnard John, Lockart, Ruſſell ſquare, ſtock broker. (Mayo and Pearce, Cloak-lane
Brown John, Liverpool, draper. (Royle, Chester
Brake David, Nether Compton, flax dealer. (Score, Sherborne
Battens John, Bitton, maltſter. (James Grays, Inn ſquare
Barſhaw Abraham, North Walſham, ſhopkeeper. (Fotterſon and Co. Norwich
Banks Robert, Bamber bridge, cotton manufacturer, (Wigleſworth, Gray's inn
Brown W. Falkner, Birk's mill, cotton-ſpinner. (Holland, Manchester
Broadbelt Thomas, Bolton-le Moors, cotton manufacturer (Windle John, jun.
Bourſhow Edward, Manchester, factor. (Johnſon and Co. Manchester
Braint Richard Garland, Minero, butcher. (Cattell, Philpot lane
Butler Nathaniel Iſles, and James Butler, Painſwick, clothiers. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Blunt George, and John Monat, Little Carter Lane. (Sudlow, Monument yard
Burghall John, Great Surry-ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Beanrain and Co. Union-ſtreet
Bonks Evan, Bamber Bridge, cotton manufacturer. (Wigleſworth, Gray's inn
Chriſtin Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke and Charles Brown, College hill, merchants. (Blunt, old Pay Office
Coward John, Ulverſton, ironmonger. (Auſtice, Temple
Curbery John Vine-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Sarel, erkeley-ſquare
Chandler Robert, Shoreditch, cheeſemonger. (Stratton, Shoreditch
Clark Joſeph, Wapping, victualler. (Harvey and Bryant, Scour buildings
Chamberlain Robert, Wisbeach, wool-merchant. (Worthain and Stephenſon, Cable-ſtreet
Chamberlain Needler, Fleet-ſtreet, druggiſt. (Loggen and Co. Baſinghall-ſtreet
Cook John, Glouceſter, wine merchant. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn
Chinnery Francis, Cranbourn Paſſage, linen-draper. (Walker, Old Jewry
Clark Thomas, Chatham, corn dealer. (Parnther and Son, London ſtreet
Coombe William, Queen ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Hall, Colman ſtreet
Drewell Abel Exeter, brewer. (Williams and Darke, Bedford row
Benniſon John, Queen's-ſtreet, carcaſe-butcher. (Wild, Warwick-ſquare
Dove James, Newmarket, grocer. (Hall, Salter's Hall
Dowland W, Deverzes, draper. (Netherſole and Co. Eſſex-ſtreet
Deſchamps William, Wentworth, Bennet, Stevenſon, Morgan, and Peter Mc Taggart, Suffolk lane, merchants. (Pearce and Co. Paternoſter row
Dobſon John, Ratcliffe highway, linen-draper. (Syddall, Aldergate-ſtreet
Dutton John, Manchester, calico manufacturer. (Higſon, Manchester
Edmonds George, Chancery-lane, law ſtationer. (Roſe and Co. Gray's inn
Eddington John, and John Groſvenor, Montague-ſtreet, builders. (Allen, New Bridge ſtreet
Eamer John, Preſton, cotton-ſpinner. (Barretts, Holborn-court
Everall, Morris Powell Tenbury, plumber. (Roſſer and Son, Bartlett's buildings
Fox Hudſon, Kingſton upon-Hull, watchmaker. (Williams, Red Lion-ſquare
Fowler Ralph, Mortimer-ſtreet, upholder. (Taylor, Mortimer-ſtreet
Feather henry, Manchester, tea-dealer. (Parker and Co. Eſſex-ſtreet
Franklin John, Hamlet of Hurſlecote, dealer, and chapman. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Fletcher Samuel, Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, chinaman. (Dove, Lincoln's-inn fields
Greenſword Charles, Poplar, ſhip-builder. (Mayo and Pearce cock-lane
Garner Thomas, Greenwich, victualler. (Fillingham, Whitechapel
Galloway John, Bronk-ſtreet, engineer. (Patten, Croſs-ſtreet
Greenhill Edward, Stourport, coal merchant. (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Green Thomas, Kingſton-upon-Hull, dealer and chapman, Roetton, Gray's inn
Gaynor James, Minſter, corn-merchant. (Ambroſe, [illegible]
Grove William, Poultry, haberdaſher. (Loxley, Cheapſide
Harris John, Old Jewry, watchmaker. (Ruttersford, Bartholomew-cloſe
Heyes J, Wigan, linen manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet
Hannam John, Sloane-ſtreet, muſic ſeller. (Joſhua Mayhew, Carey-ſtreet
Hingſton W, Princes-ſtreet, mariner. (Palmers, Copthall court
Handley William, Beverley, currier. (Campbell, Beverley
Hall Joſeph, Stafford, mercer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Hayes Abram, Lancaſter, ſpirit merchant. (Blacklock, Temple
Henſley S, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bedford-row
Hammond Robert, Kingſton-upon-Hull, druggiſt. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Harding Thomas, and Lawrence Crean, Godfrey-court, drapers. (Syddall, Alderſgate-ſtreet
Heſlop R, Chiſwell ſtreet painter. (Lyddall, Alderſgate-ſtreet
Hurry James, Nag's Head Court, merchant. (Swann and Co. Old Jewry
Hamilton John, Newgate-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Atkinſon, Caſtle-ſtreet
James John, Stafford, grocer. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane
Johnſton David, Brown-ſtreet, ſmith. (Freame, Great Queen's-ſtreet
Kerſhaw John, Shaw Chapel, cotton manufacturer. (Chippendale Temple
Longbottom George, Holbech, clothier. (Gleadhill and Co. Lothbury
Longbottom Thomas, Holbech, clothier. (Gleadhill and Co Lothbury
Lawſon Thomas, Lancaſter, ſpirit-merchant. (Blacklock, Elm-court
Lovell Joſeph, Birmingham, pin manufacturer. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Liſter Leonard, Sheerneſs, ſhoemaker. (Silveſter, Gray's inn
Leach Thomas, Grace's Alley, haberdaſher. (Devon and Co. Gray's inn
Lugg William Jones, Worceſter, baker. (Stephenſon and Co. Gray's inn
Malcolm James, Brentford, gardener. (Willoughby, Clifford's inn
Meredith Edward, Blackmore-ſtreet, linen draper. (Harman, Wine-office court
Morley Robert, Old-ſtreet, money-ſcrivener. (Calcraft, Lyon's inn
Morton William, Lancaſter, corn dealer. (Hurd, Temple
Morris John, Union-ſtreet, boot maker. (Metcalf, Baſinghall ſtreet
Mair James, Fenchurch buildings, inſurance broker. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry
Morton C, Croydon, horſe dealer. (Benton, Union-ſtreet
Mountford Benjamin, Walſall, miller. (Kimberlay and Co. Symond's inn
Medford Macall, New City Chambers, broker. (Cuppage, Jermyn ſtreet.
Monk W. Parbold, lime burner. (Windle, Bedford-row
Nabbs James, Newington Butts, linen-draper. (Hurd, Temple
Niblett J, Powbridge, clothier. (Conſtable, Symond's inn
Newbury Edward, Old Bond-ſtreet, builder. (Smith and Co Chapter Houſe
Ogilvy William, the younger, George Mylne and John Chalmers, Jeffery ſquare, merchants. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry
Oſler William, Birmingham, baker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Parker, Thomas, Keighley, cotton twiſt ſpinner. (Swale Great Ormond-ſtreet
Pheaſant Edward, Three Crane-court, hop merchant. (Watkins, Temple)
Parker J, Goſport, baker. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple
Powell William, Brecon, liquor merchant. (Smith and Setree, Great St. Helens
Purkis Stephen, Acton Green, carpenter. (Bower, Clifford's inn
Page James, Needham Market, grocer. (Kinderlay and Co. Symond's inn
Pritchard J, Storey, Wigmore ſtreet, grocer. (Allen, Bridge-ſtreet
Prior Joſeph, Princes-ſtreet, dryſalter. (Parnell. Church-ſtreet
Pope William, Weſtberry upon Swern, dealer in pigs. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn
Powles Richard, Nag's Head Court, merchant. (Swaine, and Co. Old Jewry
Price Edward, Leeds, merchant. (Battye, Chancery-lane
Parkinſon George, London, warehouſeman. (Meddowcroft and Co. Holborn court
Redley Thomas, Bow lane, victualler. (Smith and Telſon, Chapter Houſe
Richmond William, Mark Lane, auctioneer. (Page, Gray's inn.
Ramſey William, Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet-maker. (Pate, Bury St. Edmunds
Richardſon William, New Croſs, baker. (Kayll-Newington
Robinſon Thomas, and Michael Robinſon, Kirby Stephen, liquor merchant. (Kendal or Ridge, Cary-ſtreet
Richardſon William, Wrotham, inn keeper. (Poole, Serjeant's inn
Reynolds George, Back lane, cow-keeper. (Heard, Hooper ſquare

Rotſey

Roffey George, and Richard Swinton, St. Helens, merchants. (Foulkes, Covent Garden
Scotney William, Valentine, Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Few, New North-ſtreet
Smith John, Broughton, calico printer. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Stevenſon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Greaves, Liverpool
Scott George, Upper Thames-ſtreet, grocer. (Godmon, Bride court
Spencer Joſeph, Taplow mill, miller. (Pearce and Co. Paternoſter row
Squire Humphrey, Exeter, ironmonger. (Sanford, Exeter
Self William, Bath, mercer. (James, Gray's inn
Shakeſhaft James, Widegate ſtreet, dealer and chapman. (Wilſon, Temple
Saunders A, Duke ſtreet, horſe dealer. (Keys, Aldgate
Steel Joſeph, Stockport, check manufacturer. (Hannam Retford
Senior John, Drury-lane, money-ſcrivener. (Baddeley, Searle ſtreet
Stonel Iſaac and Pariſon Cuſtance, Great Yarmouth, ſhipwrights. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Stevens Joſeph, Reading, grocer. (Vinco, Reading
Tuplin Thomas, Great Grimsby, coal merchant. (Sykes and Co. New inn
Townley John, Boſton, bookſeller. (Johnſon and Gaſkell, Gray's inn
Thornily William, Adlington, currier. (Sherwin, Bedford-row
Tabrum Robert, and John Barron, Walbrook, warehouſemen. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet
Todd Joſeph, Berwick-upon-Tweed, ſhip-builder. (Allen and Co. Furnival's inn
Tyrrell John, Maidſtone, ironmonger. (Bolton and Co. Cannon-ſtreet
Travis John and Richard Travis, Preſtwick, bleachers. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Tomliſon Richard Leek, linen draper. (Berry and Co. Walbrook
Unſworth John, Mancheſter, perfumer. (Bonsfield, Bouverie-ſtreet
Wilkins Thomas, the younger, St. Alban's, horſe dealer. (Tatham, Craven-ſtreet
Weaver Edward, Newark-upon-Trent, merchant. (Bleaſdale and Co. New Inn
Williams Williams, Lad-lane, victualler. (Adams, Old Jewry
Warren John, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchant. (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton ſtreet
Wilcocks Thomas, Orchard-ſtreet, baker. (Viment and Co. Bedford-ſtreet
Wood Thomas, Hereford, builder. (Williams and Dark Bedford-row
Whitaker G, St. Columb, linen-draper. (Sanford, Exeter
Wilkinſon Joſhua Richard, Three Oak Lane, cooper. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Ward James, Banbury, dyer. (Pearſon and Son, Temple
Whitehead James, Chriſtchurch, hat manufacturer. (Meymott, Blackfriars-road
Whiteley Joſeph, Plymouth, merchant. (Whiteford, Plymouth
Woof James, Ryder's-court glover. (Nelſon, Maddox-ſtreet
Weſt J. Richmond, breeches-maker. (Patten, Croſs-ſtreet
Wild John and William Wild, Stockport, cotton-ſpinner. (Chetham, Stockport
Walker Francis, Twigden, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bedford-row

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ayres John Whiſtley, Hadleigh, ſhopkeeper, February 10
Arbuthnott Alexander, and Richard Bracken, Philpot-lane, merchant, March 10
Auſtin W, Durſley, glaſs ſeller, February 16, final
Atkinſon George, Cloth Fair, glazier, January 31
Arrowſmith James, Richmond, upholſterer, February 24
Bogue Peter, Whitefriars builder, February 10, final
Bayliſ Stephen, Ledbury, baker, February 7
Banks Henry, Lincoln, maliſter, February 28
Bunſall Thomas, Creſcent, cabinet maker, February 14
Bates R, Cuttle bridge Porter, merchant, Feb. 18, final
Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Baſinghall-ſtreet, factors, February 17
Bryan William, White Lion court, merchant, February 17
Blackburne John, Liverpool, corn merchant, February 11
Burke John French, cannon ſtreet, ſhip-owner, February 7
Brookfield John, Aldermanbury, jeweller, March 14
Bell Carfey, Sampſon's Gardens, mariner, March 10
Briſtow C, Newgate ſtreet, linen draper, Feb. 24, final
Barrett Robert, High ſtreet linen draper, February 18
Brown William and John Yoxen, Jermyn ſtreet, ſhoe makers, April 25
Battier John Ralph and John Jacob Battier, Gould's ſquare, merchants, March 3
Brain George, Briſtol, merchant, February 26
Buck Charles, Lincoln, mercer, March 3, final
Creed William, the younger, Finch lane, tailor, Feb. 21
Chaſe Daniel, Dean-ſtreet, cordwainer, February 14
Clark Francis, Barnett, wine merchant, February 14
Champion James Henry, Graveſend, grocer, February 14
Cole Charles, Odikam, corn dealer, March 17
Dobſon John, Liverpool, merchant, February 13
Dearman Richard Barnſley, and Robert Dearman, Pindar Oaks, merchants, February 24
Drake Francis, Plymouth Dock, baker, February 14
Dawſon Robert Harriſon, Southwold, miller, Feb. 19, final
Dodgſon Joſeph, Mill Thorpe, horſe dealer, February 12
Davies William, Holborn, St. Andrew's, linen draper, Feb. 14
Dobſon John, Liverpool, merchant, February 16
Bodſworth John, Stamford, February 24, final
Davie Thomas, Leiceſter, hoſier, March 2, final
Egerton Thomas, Alſton, grocer, final
Enock Richard, Oxford ſtreet, tailor, March 3
Favell Michael, High ſtreet, linen draper, March 21
Fiſher Stanley Marſhall, Graveſend, linen draper, Feb. 28, final
Feltham Samuel, New Sarum, tailor, March 7, final
Fiſher Henry, Grace-church-ſtreet, grocer, March 3
Grainger John, Old Swan lane, broker, February 7
Gurden William, the younger, Stoney Stratford, lace merchant, February 24
Greenwell John, South-Shields, tallow chandler, March 5
Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant, February 21
Green Michael, and Henry Collins Green, Oxford ſtreet, trunk makers, March 7
Hargrave Edward, Whitcombe ſtreet, dealer and chapman, March 24
Horn William, and Richard Jackſon, Red Croſs ſtreet, diſtillers, February 17
Hawkins Joſeph, Aſh, miller, February 16
Higgins Thomas, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 14 and 24, final
Hamilton J, and William Surkington merchants Finch lane
Harris Thomas, Princes ſtreet, vintner, February 21, final
Herbert Thomas, Dowgate hill, merchant, February 28
Harding John, Abingdon, bookſeller, February 26
Hatterſley Thomas, Holborn, haberdaſher, February 24
Huddleſton W, Mancheſter, draper, Feb. 26, final
Hewitt John, Birmingham, druggiſt, Feb. 27 final
Hargrave Edward, Lower Tooting, February 24
Hill James, Deptford, victualler, February 28
Hughes Mary, Warrington, ſhopkeeper, February 28
Hughes James Fletcher Wigmore ſtreet, ſtationer, April 6
Harris John, Cardiff, ſhopkeeper, March 16
Houlding Ralph and John Houlding, Preſton, March 31
Hoffman Daniel, Briton ſtreet cheeſemonger, March 28
Howett John, St. Martin's lane, carpenter, March 10
Hayes John, Maidſtone, paper maker, March 14
Jameſon R, and S, M'Quoid, Shelburne Lane, merchants, February 21
Jackſon J, Great Yarmouth, druggiſt, February 10
Jones J, Blaſe, New bond ſtreet, fruiterer, March 31
Jones W, Strangford, Fownhope, dealer and chapman, February 27 final
Jobſon J, Alnmouth, corn factor, march 14
Kirkman John, Kirkdale merchant, March 17
Kirkman Robert, Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, March 11
Lewis William, Dowlais, ſhopkeeper, February 16
Lowe George, and Charles Lowe, Amber Mill, cotton ſpinners, February 25
Leach James, Aſkew, Jewry ſtreet wine merchant, February 28
Lazonby William, Mancheſter, ironmonger, March 3
Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehouſeman, April 4
Lewis R, and James Darvell, Holborn, mercers, March 7
Martindale John, St. James's ſtreet, wine merchant February 7
Maſon Thomas, Shelfield, corn factor, February 9
Moyſer Joſeph, Sutton upon Derwent, and George Beal, Pockington, millers, February 16, final
Martin Thomas, Birmingham, and Thomas Nicholls, Stone, cordwainers, February 27, final
Miller Thomas, Preſton grocer, February 19, final
Morgan Thomas, Holborn, linen draper, March 3
Marriott Ann, Olney, milliner, February 24
Milner Gamaliel Thriſton, and Daniel Whitaker, Mancheſter, cotton manufacturers, March 5
Moore Samuel, Leiceſter, woolcomber, March 13, final
Mallard John, Briſtol, merchant, March 28
Nesbitt Richard, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, grocer, Feb. 28
Ockenden Richard, Bexhill, ſhopkeeper, February 24
Owen Thomas, Rood Lane, brandy merchant, Feb. 28
Owles James, Bungay, ſhopkeeper, March 3, final
Poole Robert, Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper, Feb. 24
Pritchard John Storey, Wigmore ſtreet, grocer, April 4
Pendred James, Hammerſmith, dealer and chapman, March 31
Papillon Peter James, St. Swithin's Lane, merchant, March 24
Price W, Leadenhall ſtreet, tailor, March 7
Raby John, Limehouſe, March 7
Stratton George and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars road, ironmongers, February 14
Simpſon John, Fairford, carrier, February 26
Shepherd Porter, Lynn, draper, March 17
Steedman George and John M'Lean, Lamb ſtreet, potatoe merchants, March 7
Starr John, Worceſter, brandy merchant, March 2
Stark W, Elve Court Buildings, merchant, March 3
Sutton Thomas, Ringmore, ſhip builder, March 7
Simms W, Birmingham, toy maker, March 7, final
Simpſon Fanny, Ireton, milliner, march 14
Scott John and George Scott, South ſtreet merchants, March 21
Sutton B, Birmingham, button maker, march 9 final
Sutton W, Salter's hall court, merchant, April 25
Thompſon John, Hand court, ſtationer, march 17
Thomas Robert, Cowbridge, ſhopkeeper, march 25
Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, common carrier, march 17
Ward Thomas, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchant, march 17
Watſon Bingley, Manſfield, carpenter, February 16
Whatman W, Guildford, February 24
Warne Edmund, Tottenham court road, builder, Feb. 21
Wiſeman James, Liverpool, merchant, march 7
Wyatt John Cheadle, Wi Peddock Francis, Litchfield, and James Shadwick, Stow, calico printers, march 9
Ward James, Bernondſey, brewer, march 31
Wilſon W, Coal Exchange, coal factor, April 25
Whitehouſe Edward, Fenton, manufacturer of earthenware, march 10

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE committee for managing the ſchool of the Indigent Blind in St. George's Fields, having obtained poſſeſſion of ſome premiſes adjoining the preſent ſchool-houſe, have given notice of their intention to add fifteen male pupils to the eſtabliſhment, now conſiſting of twenty-one male and ſixteen female pupils They likewiſe have it in contemplation to open a day-ſchool on the premiſes for ſuch as can make it convenient to lodge and board in the neighbourhood.

It is reported that an application will be made during the preſent ſeſſion of parliament for an act to build a bridge over the Thames from the Strand, and to form a new road direct from Covent Garden to the Obelisk, in St. George's Fields.

On the 23d of February, two of the men who were concerned in an atrocious murder of a Mr. Steel on Hounſlow-heath, upwards of four years ago, were on the confeſſion and evidence of an accomplice executed in the Old Bailey. This circumſtance deſerves eſpecial record in conſequence of the ſhocking accident of no leſs than thirty perſons (men, boys, and women) having been ſuffocated in the immenſe crowd, which aſſembled to witneſs the execution. Some perſons fell, others fell over them, and the exceſſive preſſure rendered it impoſſible to afford relief, till nearly fifty were deprived of all viſible ſigns of life.

The names of thoſe who could not be reſtored are as follow:

Thomas Bradford, Great Pulteney-ſtreet.
Wm. Boother, Colonnade, Ruſſell-ſquare.
John Carter, Type-ſtreet.
Benjamin Carpenter, and Son, Hammerſmith.
James Cuttle, Bell-court, Grub-ſtreet.
Thomas Cooper, Roſe-alley.
—— Croſs, Norwich-court, Fetter-lane.
John Dilling, King-ſtreet, Old-ſtreet.
Joſiah Fieldhouſe, Plough-ſt. Whitechapel.
Sarah Fry, Market-ſtreet, St. James's.
William Gueſt, Gutter-lane.
Daniel Grover, Cow-croſs, Smithfield.
W. Herrington, 31, Skinners-ſtreet, Sommers Town.
S. Howard, Charles-ſt. Middleſex Hoſpital.
Wm. Platt, Glouſter-ſtreet, Whitechapel.
Charlotte Pantin, King-ſtreet, Drury-lane.
Robert Pringle, French Yard, Bowling-green-lane.
Richard Ruſſell, Alcock-lane, Shoreditch.
A. S. Roderigues, Whitechapel.
Elizabeth Tozer, Fox court, Ray-ſtreet.
Joſeph Taylor, Peter-ſtreet, Cow-croſs.
J. Thorne, Flower-de-luce-court, Spital-fields.
Wm. Tyler, No. 39, Church-ſtreet, Soho.
G. Wilſon, Beauchamp-ſt. Brooks Market.
Edward Stone.
—— Mansfield.
—— White.
William Williams, Dyot-ſtreet, St. Giles's.
John Wimble, Great Barlow-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare.

We are credibly informed, that this ſhocking accident was entirely occaſioned by the wantonneſs of a gang of Brewer's Servants, who broke through the crowd.

MARRIED.

Charles Turner, eſq. of New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Binns, eldeſt daughter of the late John B., eſq. of Leeds, banker.

At Lambeth, Mr. Joſeph Barton, of Bermondſey, to Miſs Mary Harris, only daughter of Joſeph H., eſq.

The Hon. Colonel Ponſonby, to the Hon. Miſs Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Southampton.

James Reid, eſq. ſon of the Rev. William R vicar of Avely, to Miſs Robins, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John R., of Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.—On the ſame day, John Utterton, eſq. late captain of the Oxford militia, to Miſs F. A. Robins, youngeſt daughter of Mr. R.

Sir Daniel Fleming, bart. to Miſs Fleming, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Sir Michael Le F., of Rydall Hall, Weſtmorland, and grand daughter of the late Earl of Suffolk.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. William Parker, M. A. of Chriſt's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Ann Gaſkin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. G.

Edward Barnwell, eſq. of Demerara, to Miſs Lucy Brotherſon, of Charlotte-ſtreet

The Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor, brother to the Marquis of Headfort, to Miſs St. Leger, eldeſt daughter of Colonel St. L., and niece of Viſcount Doneraile.

Robert Inglis, eſq. only ſon of Sir Hugh I., to Miſs Briſcoe, eldeſt daughter of J. S. Briſcoe, eſq of Pendhill, Surry.

At Hampſtead, J. W. Lloyd, eſq. to Miſs Anna Maria Longley, daughter of John L. eſq.

George Lewis Hollingſworth, eſq of Darlington Durham, to Miſs Stokes, daughter of Henry S. eſq of Brunſwick-row.

Samuel Otto Bayer, eſq. of Antigua, to Miſs Edwards, eldeſt daughter of the late Zachary E. eſq of Jamaica.

The Rev. Edward Hodgſon, to Miſs Fullarton, daughter of John F., eſq. of Sundridge, Kent.

At Chelſea, John Walter, eſq. to Miſs Moody.

Thomas Vincent, eſq. to Miſs Hazlewood, of Dean ſtreet, Soho.

Henry Onſlow, eſq. ſon of Admiral Sir Richard O. to Miſs Bond, daughter of the late John B, eſq. of Mitcham.

Richard Budd, jun. eſq. of Chatham-place, to Miſs F. L. Lodd[illegible]n, of Hammerſmith Terrace.

DIED.

DIED.

In Upper Grafton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, *George Wright, eſq.* many years a major in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

In Parſon-ſtreet, Wellcloſe-ſquare, *Mrs. Wackerbarth*, wife of George W. eſq.

In Ruſſel-place, *W. Tennant, eſq.* of Pule Lanarkſhire and Stanmore, Middleſex.

At Cheſſea, *W. Ranſom, eſq.*

At Hounſlow, *J. Preſton, eſq* 78.

At Walthamſtow, *T. Weatherhead, eſq.*

In Old Broad-ſtreet, *William Stevens, eſq.*

In King's-road, Bedford-row, *Hollis Edwards, eſq.* 86.

In Lower Thornhaugh-ſtreet, *Mrs. Sandell*, widow of Mr. Joſeph S., 71.

At Kenſington Palace, *Peggen Hale, eſq.* banker of Bond-ſtreet.

In Abingdon-ſtreet, *Mrs. Pownall*, widow of John P., eſq. commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

In Portland-place, *Mrs. Berry*, relict of Samuel B., eſq. land-ſurveyor of the cuſtoms, and ſiſter of the late Dr. Plomer, 83.—James Law, eſq.

In Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row, *Mr. Francis Biſhop Wells*, 33; and a few days afterwards at the ſame place, *Mrs. Elizabeth Wells*, his mother, 79.

In Parliament-ſtreet, *William Rock, eſq.* 77.

In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, *Henry Sutherland, eſq.* one of the pages of the preſence to her Majeſty, 87.

In Poland-ſtreet, in conſequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire, *Mrs. Simiſon*, wife of Mr. S. attorney.

At Stamford-hill, *Mr. William Holdſworth*, formerly of the Bank of England, 69.

Mr. Samuel Angler, veterinary ſurgeon, of the Edgware-road He had gone out on horſeback to St. Alban's and the adjacent places on buſineſs, and was found, not quite dead, but ſenſeleſs, at midnight, by the driver of a hay-cart on the Watford-road. His head was much bruiſed owing in all probability to a fall from his horſe.

At Cheſſea, *Samuel Wyatt, eſq.* brother of the celebrated architect.

In Brunſwick-ſquare, *Mrs. Gooch*, wife of George G. eſq.

Edward Gilberd, eſq. formerly a wholeſale ſtationer in Watling-ſtreet

At Greenwich, at the houſe of her brother-in-law, General Borthwick, *Mrs. Mary Lind*, eldeſt ſiſter of the late John L., eſq. of Lincoln's Inn.

At Turnham-green, *Philip Neill, eſq.* barriſter.

In Hinde-ſtreet, *Baroneſs Dufferin* and *Clanebeyne*, of the county of Down, Ireland.

At Edmonton, aged 38, *Mrs. Bigg*, wife of Mr. B., attorney, of Hatton-ſtreet. The fate of this lady is ſingularly calamitous. A few days before, as ſhe was aſſiſting in truſſing a wild duck, in conſequence of her cook having abruptly left her, the point of the ſkewer ran into the ball of her thumb, conveying with it ſome of the putrefied matter of the bird, which brought on a mortification that terminated in her death.

In Glouceſter-place, New Road, after long lingering under a conſumption, *Francis Gould, eſq.* principal proprietor of the Opera-houſe, in the Hay market. He bore an amiable character, and is much regretted by all who knew him. His acquaintance with perſons in faſhionable life was very extenſive; during the time he aſſiſted in conducting the affairs of the Opera, it proved exceedingly lucrative, and he obtained the approbation of the nobility and gentry. He is ſuppoſed to have died poſſeſſed of conſiderable property. He was married a few days before his death to Miſs Skedgall, a lady to whom he had been attached, and a niece of Mr. Kelly, of the Opera-houſe.

At Wandſworth, *William Walker, eſq.*

In Francis-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, *Alexander Watt, eſq.*

In Great George-ſtreet, *Mrs. Heſier*, wife of John H. eſq.

Francis William Montagu, ſecond ſon of Matthew M. eſq. of Portman-ſquare, 18.

At his apartments in the Haymarket, *General John Reid.* This officer, the oldeſt in the ſervice, was in his 87th year. In his youth he ſerved in the 42d Highland regiment, the gallant corps who annihilated Napoleon's *ſoidiſant Invincibles* in Egypt. In the meridian of his life he was eſteemed the beſt gentleman German-flute performer in England: he was alſo particularly famed for his taſte in the compoſition of military muſic. His marches are ſtill much admired. It is ſaid he has bequeathed a ſum nearly amounting to 30,000l. to eſtabliſh a fund for the decayed muſicians of Scotland, and their indigent children. By the death of General Reid, there is a vacancy in the colonelcy of the 88th regiment.

At Clapham, *William Chivers, eſq.* This gentleman who acquired a conſiderable fortune in the wine trade, had for ſeveral years retired from the hurry of buſineſs intending to ſpend the remainder of his life in ſocial retirement at an elegant reſidence on Clapham Common. Mr. C., was no mean botaniſt, and was paſſionately devoted to horticultural purſuits; in ſhort, his garden was his hobby-horſe; and by a natural conſequence, his gardener was with him as familiar and as important as Corporal Trim was with Uncle Toby. One morning Mr. C. took his accuſtomed and favourite walk, and obſerving his gardener employed in digging a piece of ground in which he had previouſly enjoined him not to interfere, as he intended to devote it to the reception of ſome choice and valuable exotics, he remonſtrated with him, as from maſter and ſervant, on this diſobedience of expreſs directions. The gardener returned an inſolent reply; upon which Mr. C. calmly obſerved, "Well, John, as we are not likely to agree on this ſubject, you had better

better retire to the houſe, receive your wages, and go about your buſineſs!" The inhuman gardener immediately raiſed his ſpade and ſtruck his defenceleſs maſter ſo violent a blow between the right cheek and eye, that the inſtrument penetrated conſiderably into the head. The gardener then ran off towards Clapham, and ſome time afterwards Mr. C. was accidentally diſcovered by his ſervant, bleeding profuſely on the ground. Mr. Railton, a neighbour to Mr. C., inſtantly diſpatched an expreſs to the public office, Bow-ſtreet. Mr Graham diſpatched Rivett and Miller, two very active officers in a poſt chaiſe for the purpoſe of ſecuring the delinquent; but, previouſly to their arrival at Clapham, he had been apprehended, and conveyed to Union Hall, in the borough. The requiſite inveſtigation was entered upon, during which the magiſtrates were informed by the ſurgeon, that after languiſhing three hours, Mr. C. was dead! The gardener is fully committed to take his trial for the murder.

In Queen-ſtreet, Edgware-road, *Mr. William Taplin*, veterinary ſurgeon, well known for his publications on ſubjects connected with his profeſſion. In 1788 appeared the firſt volume of "The gentleman's Stable Directory," which was followed by a ſecond. In 1795 he publiſhed, "A Compendium of Practical and Experimental Farriery," in an octavo volume. Theſe books have been favourably received notwithſtanding the ſomewhat pompous and inflated manner of the author, which is but ill-adapted to the information of perſons for whom they were deſigned. They are however likely to be of general utility. The laſt avowed publication of Mr. T. was his "Sporting Dictionary," in two octavo volumes which appeared about the year 1804. He was we believe the editor of the "Sportſman's Cabinet," a ſplendid work in two volumes, royal quarto, containing a hiſtory and deſcription of the various ſpecies of the canine race. About two years ſince family affliction began to impair his faculties, and from that period his health gradually declined.

At Wimbledon, *Sir Stephen Lufbington, bart.* This gentleman was the third ſon of the Rev. Dr. Henry L., formerly vicar of Eaſt Bourne, Suſſex. His father having a numerous family, determined to ſend Stephen abroad to puſh his fortune, and he accordingly repaired to the Eaſt Indies in the civil ſervice of the company. Here we believe he had the misfortune to be one of the unhappy captives, who, on the taking of Calcutta by the nabob of Bengal were confined during the deſtructive night of the 20th of June, 1756, in the Black Hole, where 123 out of 146 periſhed. If we are not miſinformed it was this gentleman who is mentioned by Mr. Holwell in his account of what paſſed on that horrid night, in the following words:—"One of my miſerable companions, on the right of me obſerved, that I allayed my thirſt by ſucking my ſhirt-ſleeve; and thereupon robbed me from time to time of a conſiderable part of my ſtore; though after I detected him, I had ever the addreſs to begin on that ſleeve firſt, when I thought my reſervoirs were ſufficiently repleniſhed; and our mouths and noſes often met in the conteſt. This plunderer, I afterwards found, was a young gentleman in the ſervice, Mr. L., one of the few who ſurvived, and ſince aſſured me that he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my ſleeves."—After this narrow eſcape he continued to reſide for many years in Aſia, where he proved more fortunate than his elder brother, who, with many other Engliſh ſubjects was put to death by the Nabob Coſſim Ali Cawn, at Patna. During this period he held ſeveral high and confidential ſituations, and at length returned to his native country, where he married Miſs Boldero, the eldeſt daughter of John B., eſq. of Athenden Hall, in Hertfordſhire, and an eminent banker in the city of London, by whom he had a numerous family of ten children, five ſons and five daughters. He was created a baronet in 1791, and ſat in ſeveral parliaments, having been elected for Helſton in 1790, St. Michael's in 1796, and Penrhyn in 1802. Sir Stephen has alſo for many years acted as a director of the Eaſt India Company, and occupied both the chairs at the India-houſe. In 1790 when the queſtion relative to the abatement of the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings was agitated, Sir Stephen, who was then chairman of the court of directors, bore teſtimony to the merits of the adminiſtration of the late governor general. Of late he has not taken an active part in public affairs. For many years Sir Stephen had been afflicted with the gout, but experienced no uncommon change of health, till a few days previous to his diſſolution.

John Hayman Packer, of Drury-lane theatre, was born March 21, 1730, in the Strand, and ſerved his time to his father, a ſadler, in Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet. He appeared on the ſtage at Newcaſtle, in 1754, under the name of Hayman, and firſt played in London in 1758, at Covent Garden in the parts of Johnſon in the Rehearſal, and of the Frenchman in Lethe. He played at Drury-lane in September that year, Selim in the Mourning Bride; and afterwards performed Catelby in Richard III. with Garrick, and continued to perform in almoſt every piece wherein Garrick appeared till he quitted the ſtage, in 1776. Mr. Packer for more than fifteen years had but forty ſhillings weekly, for twelve years he had three pounds, then four. He could read ſmall print by moonlight, and never uſed glaſſes but to ſee diſtant objects, and it was the reward of his temperance that he never loſt a tooth. He kept a journal of his life from the day he left his father's houſe till his death; and a book in which he entered

entered the births, marriages, and deaths of all his friends. He played, at leaſt 4852 times, beſides walking in proceſſion An accidental fall down ſtairs January 31, 1806, contributed to haſten his death, which took place September 16, in the 70th year of his age. Thoſe who ſaw Mr. P. perform in his decline, will be ſurpriſed to find, that forty years ago, Churchill, in his Roſciad, characterized him thus,

"Who can, like Packer, charm with ſprightly eaſe?"

But whatever might have been his merits, his latter days were embittered by inattention! Unable to derive from his ſalary, by reaſon of ſtoppages, thoſe comforts which his time of life required, he ſunk under grief, and added another to thoſe fatal inſtances of diſtreſs in their latter days, which are already too numerous among the devotees of the ſtage.

The Biſhop of St. Pol de Leon, 80. This worthy prelate was venerable not only from age, but from his public and private character. He was born in the compté of Cornouailles, in Bas Bretagne, July, 1722, and originally entered into the profeſſion of arms; but left that ſervice to devote himſelf to the ſacred office. He was named in 1772, to the ſee of St. Pol de Leon, and came into England in 1791 to ſhelter himſelf from the phrenzy of the revolution. Never will his countrymen forget that he was the means of conveying to them the bounty of the Britiſh nation; and he had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the bounty prolonged, and effectually eſtabliſhed. The priſons of England, the Eaſt-Indies, Botany-Bay itſelf, ſhared in his diſtribution, and his compaſſion was conſpicuous on the deſolate ſhores of Cayenne, Sinamary, and of Conamana. A ſtate of debility gradually conducted him to the tomb, with little previous ſuffering.

Mr. Iſaac Reed, (whoſe death is mentioned in the laſt number), was the ſon of a tradeſman near Temple-bar, and loſt his parents at an early age. He was educated at Streatham, in Surry, and being intended for the profeſſion of the law, articled to an attorney of conſiderable practice. Soon after the expiration of this engagement he took chambers in Grays-inn, and practiſed for ſome time as a conveyancer, but the attractions of the Muſes ſeducing his mind from the ſtudy of legal diſtinctions, he gradually relinquiſhed the profeſſion for purſuits more congenial to his taſte, and at length wholly devoted his time to Engliſh literature. He was chiefly known to the public in the character of an editor, in which capacity he prepared and materially altered an edition of Dodſley's collection of Old Plays, 12 vols. ſmall octavo, an improved edition of Prior's works, 2 vols. ſmall octavo, and an edition of Goldſmith's Eſſays, with a preface. He made a collection of Poems, in 4 vols., as a continuation of a collection publiſhed by Dodſley, and collected the fugitive poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montague into a ſmall volume. In 1782 he edited the enlarged edition of the Biographia Dramatica; and was a great contributor to the Biographical Dictionary in 12 vols. octavo, publiſhed in 1784. In 1785 he edited an edition of Shakeſpear in 10 vols. octavo, a taſk for which he was peculiarly qualified, from his thorough knowledge of old Engliſh authors, from the poſſeſſion of a library abundantly ſtored with the earlieſt dramatic productions, and from his being on terms of particular intimacy with Dr. Farmer, Mr. Stevens, and other eminent commentators and admirers of the great dramatic bard. In 1793 he very materially aſſiſted Mr. Stevens in his celebrated edition of Shakeſpear, all the proof ſheets of which were corrected at has chambers. He was many years editor of the European Magazine, of which he was alſo a proprietor with his friends, Mr. D. Brathwaite, and the late John Sewell, in equal third ſhares. On entering upon this undertaking, an agreement was made, that in caſe of the death of either of the parties, the other two ſhould have the option of purchaſing his ſhare on payment of a certain ſum: accordingly on the death of Mr. Sewell, the accounts reſpecting the Magazine, were ſettled with his executors, and the whole concern became the property of the ſurvivors, who in 1806 ſold it to J. Aſperne, the ſucceſſor of Mr. Sewell,

Some account of the late James Simmons, eſq. one of the M. P.'s for Canterbury in the preſent parliament. Mankind are but too fond of contemplating heroes and launching their admiration on exploits, which they can never hope, either to imitate, or excel. On the other hand, the biography of the middle ranks of life, abounds with practical inſtruction. Mr. Simmons was born in that city, which he was afterwards deſtined to repreſent, about the year 1740, in a little obſcure houſe, in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral; his parents* were poor but honeſt, and he was educated at the king's ſchool, in Canterbury, originally founded by Henry VIII. Having been ſent to London, while a boy, he became an apprentice to the late Mr. Thomas Greenhill, an eminent tradeſman, nearly oppoſite to the Manſion-houſe; whoſe houſe has ſince been converted into a banker's ſhop; thus ſtill keeping

* The writer of this article has always underſtood that his father was a *barber*, and he the more readily mentions this circumſtances in order to prevent the minds of induſtrious young men in that rank of life, from relaxing in their exertions, or deſpairing of their future elevation. The conſtitution of this country, happily enables every man to aſpire to the firſt honours of the ſtate, and it is only the low-born prejudices of rank and wealth, that can ridicule any ſtate that does not depend on the volition of an individual.

up, although not its ancient firm, at leaſt its ancient employment, ſtationers and bankers being both dealers in paper. Mr. Simmons at length, entered into buſineſs for himſelf, and, having become a liveryman, was afterwards put in nomination for ſheriff. This occurred twice, firſt in 1802, and then we believe in 1806, when it was repreſented that his ſtate of health would prevent him from undergoing the fatigues of office. Notwithſtanding the advantages held out by a reſidence in the capital, yet the ſubject of this brief memoir ſtill languiſhed to return to his native city; he accordingly repaired thither, about the year 1768, and immediately eſtabliſhed a printing office, with the management of which, he had before made himſelf acquainted. The reader, perhaps, will ſmile to learn, that he was, at this period, the only printer in Kent! The firſt effort made by him towards proſperity, was the publication of a newſpaper, called "The Kentiſh Gazette:" before that period, the Kentiſh Poſt, or Canterbury News, was the only paper belonging to that extenſive and opulent county*. It conſiſted of four foolſcap folio pages, contained but two or three advertiſements, and was adorned with a wood cut that occupied full one third of the firſt leaf. Having introduced a new type, and a new taſte, this undertaking ſucceeded to admiration, and Mr. S. ſoon became the firſt ſtationer, bookſeller, &c in the city that gave him birth. He was alſo choſen a member of the corporation, and became a commoner, alderman, and mayor, in rotation. But the riſe of the ſubject of this memoir is chiefly to be attributed to his politics, to his whiggiſm! Having taken part, with Mr. Honeywood, in the conteſts for the county, &c. he was of courſe patronized by that party; and, when at the concluſion of the American war, the Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Fox, &c. came into power, in 1783, he was appointed, during their ſhort adminiſtration, Diſtributor of Stamps for the county of Kent, the emolument of which office, have always been eſtimated at a very conſiderable ſum. From this moment, however, the ſervices of Mr. S. (at leaſt in a *political* point of view) were loſt to his country, as he was precluded by his ſituation, from oppoſing the firſt French war, and all the alterations introduced in conſequence of it, (by Mr. Pitt) into the conſtitution, with the ſame ardour, that he had combated the American conteſt, and the malverſations of Lord North. This, however, did not prevent him from diſtinguiſhing himſelf, by what may be termed the *Civic Virtues*. The firſt public act of this kind, in which his zeal became manifeſted, was the offer of his ſervices to regulate the new improvements introduced into Canterbury, in conſequence of an act of parliament. It was he, in particular, who ſuperintended the paving of that city; and ſuch was the attention and ability diſplayed, by him, on this occaſion, that he received the thanks of the corporation, which were accompanied by a piece of plate of the value of 50l. The next public work engaged in, by him, was the erection of a mill on a magnificent ſcale, for the regular ſupply of the Canterbury market with flour. In 1791, Meſſrs. Simmons and Royle gave a premium of 2450l. for a thirty years' leaſe of Abbot's and King's mill, and they expended on the building and other improvements to the amount of 8000l. more. Mr. Smeaton, the late celebrated engineer, while engaged at Ramſgate harbour, undertook the erection of a new mill, with ſuch a power as to be able to turn ſix, and even eight pair of ſtones. When ſpoken to by Mr. Simmons, and aſked if he would undertake it, he replied in the affirmative, adding at the ſame time with a ſmile, "Yes, I conſent to your requeſt, and I am the only man in England, who can complete your project; for I have been occupied all my life about water, and think I can make a drop of it go further than any other man in the kingdom." Inſtead of converting this project, which was finiſhed by Mr. Abbot, of Canterbury, in a very maſterly manner, into a monopoly for the oppreſſion of the inhabitants, and the creation of an immenſe fortune, Mr. Simmons was enabled to realize thoſe projects deareſt to his heart. It was capacious enough for the ambition of any man, or the execution of any ſcheme*, as it forms a quadrangle

* As the Kentiſh Poſt of December 19, 1724, now lies before me, I ſhall ſubjoin a theatrical advertiſement, by way of ſpecimen:—"This is to acquaint the Curious, That at the Theatre in High ſtreet, Canterbury, is to be ſeen the moſt Nobleſt Piece of Work that ever was performed upon a Britiſh Stage; conſiſting of large Artificial Actors, five Feet high; and by them will be Acted, on Saturday next, a Play, call'd, The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Eſſex, with the Beheading the Earl upon a Mourning Scaffold, and his Head expos'd to publick View by the Hands of the Executioner. Having met with great Applauſe from both the Univerſities, and moſt of the Nobility and Gentry reſorting to Bath and Tonbridge Wells, and moſt of the Judicious Places of the Kingdom.—Note, There is a new pair of Stairs, and the Theatre is Ceil'd, being now made very commodious for Gentlemen, Ladies, &c."

* The following is an account of this ingenious contrivance:—"To the grinding floor the walls are ſubſtantially built of brick and ſtone; from thence to the eaves, the building is continued with maſſy timber, covered with plain weather-boarding, terminating on the four ſides, handſomely and uniformly faſhed, with a bold block cornice,

of 72 feet, by 52, 5 inches; the height from the foundation to the vane is about 100 feet, and it contains ſix working floors, beſides the obſervatory on the top, in which Mr. S. was accuſtomed, at times, to give entertainments to public bodies, ſuch as the chief officers of the diſtrict, &c. As the returns have been computed at 40,000l. per annum, he was enabled to keep down the price of meal, and the aſſize of bread. To achieve this, he cheerfully aſſiſted the magiſtrates in adjuſting the value of the quartern loaf, and in 1800, publiſhed an advertiſement, by which he invited the induſtrious poor to come in perſon for a ſupply of their neceſſities*. In 1804, Mr. Alderman Simmons acted as Preſident of the Guardians of the Poor. On this occaſion he introduced a weaving manufactory, and employed the children of diſtreſſed perſons, within the liberties of the city, to the number of 150, who received the whole of their wages without deductions; ſome of the girls of only twelve years old, earned three ſhillings and ſixpence a week by ſpinning alone. During his adminiſtration, the arrears were collected, the accounts ſettled, and a large debt liquidated. The next undertaking we ſhall mention, is the project of a canal from Canterbury to the ſea, by means of which, and proper piers, wharfs, &c that ancient city would have been enabled to enjoy all the advantages of a port. To accompliſh this, Mr Whitworth, a celebrated engineer repaired thither, at the requeſt and at the ſole expence of Mr Simmons;

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rice, and the whole roof covered with ſlates. The wheel thoroughs are accurately curved, and lined with jointed Portland ſtone. The two water wheels, which put the whole machinery in motion, are ſixteen feet diameter, and ſeven feet wide. The ſpur wheels, whoſe nuts, arms, and ſhafts, are iron, carry eight pair of ſtones. From the ſpur wheels, by a continuation of upright iron ſhafts, motion is given to the complicated machinery for clearing the corn, dreſſing the flour, and laſtly to the lifting tackle upon the upper floor. The mill-works, which are diſtinct for each water wheel, are of iron, where it would be properly ſubſtituted for wood, and the whole finiſhed with a mechanical accuracy, ſo much to the credit of the ſeveral artiſts employed in their conſtruction, that though the greateſt fall of water here never exceeds five feet three inches, this mill is ſo powerful, as to be capable of grinding and dreſſing into flour 500 quarters of corn weekly.

" There the vaſt mill-ſtone with inebriate whirl,
On trembling floors his forceful fingers twirl;
Whoſe flinty teeth the golden harveſts grind,
Feaſt without blood! and nouriſh human kind."

The bridge over the mill ſtream, the adjoining ſwinery, ſpacious lodges and ſtabling, and a ſpacious ſhop for retailing meal and flour in ſmall quantities, beſides a number of dwellings in Brown's-lane, and King's-ſtreet, are additional and recent improvements by Mr. Alderman Simmons, now the ſole leſſee of Abbot's mill"—*Goſtling's Walk, note to p.* 12.

* "*To the induſtrious poor of the City and Suburbs of Canterbury.*—I laſt week informed you, that on account of the very high price of bread and meat, I had directed, that meal ſhould be ſold to you at Abbot's mill, at the reduced price of one ſhilling and ſixpence per gallon. I was extremely concerned, that you loſt ſo much time at the mill on Saturday laſt, before you could be ſerved; but the plan I have now adopted, will, I truſt, prevent any ſuch delay in future. I wiſh to make this relief to you as acceptable, as I truſt it is ſeaſonable, and with as little inconvenience to you as poſſible. I am ſure you will excuſe your being ſo long detained laſt week, when I tell you, that eight hundred and twelve poor families were ſerved with two thouſand four hundred and fifty three gallons of meal; and if the benefit which yourſelves and your children received, was equal to your expectations, I am amply rewarded by your grateful acceptance of it. The ſecond diſtribution of meal, at one ſhilling and ſixpence per gallon, at Abbot's mill, will be as under: On Saturday morning, May 24, 1800;—The poor families from the pariſhes of Northgate and St. Alphage, from 6 till 9; from the pariſhes of St. Paul and St. Martin, from 9 till 11; from the pariſhes of St. Andrew and St Mary Bredman, from 11 till 12; from the precincts of Chriſt Church and Staplegate, from 12 till 1——On Monday morning, May 26, 1800;—The poor families from the pariſhes of St. Mildred and All Saints, from 6 till 8; from the pariſhes of St. George and Burgate, from 8 till 9; from the pariſhes of St Margaret and St. Mary Bredin, from 9 till 10; from the pariſhes of St. Peter and Weſtgate, from 10 till 12; from the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, from 12 till 1.

Some unfavourable reports, I underſtand, have been propagated reſpecting the quality of the meal; but you may believe me, good people, that ſooner than have offered you ſo groſs an affront, or ſo ſhamefully have inſulted your feelings, as to ſell you bad meal, or dirty mixtures, under the pretence of relieving your diſtreſs; I would have burnt the mill to the water's edge.—From what quarter ſuch reports have ariſen, I do not pretend to ſay, but if the bakers of this city or ſuburbs, or any of them will have the goodneſs to walk down to the mill, during the diſtribution of the meal, it will be a very great ſatisfaction to me; and knowing your diſtreſſes as they do, there can be no doubt, but that they will moſt readily give every aſſiſtance in their power to render this charity as effectual as they can, towards your relief.

St. George's. JAMES SIMMONS.
May 22, 1800.

and

and, during a fortnight's reſidence, he was enabled to ſurvey the whole line of the intended cut, which was then eſtimated at only 20,000l.! The next beneficial alteration ſuggeſted and accomplished by this public ſpirited citizen, was the improvement of ſome acres of land, on which ſtill ſtand the ruins of the *Dungil*, *Dungeon*, or *Dane John*, all of which ſufficiently expreſs the epoch, and the nation by whom it was erected. This ancient fortreſs then ſtood in a tract of waſte ground, encloſed on the ſouth by the city wall, extending between Riding-gate and Wincheap-gap, and bounded on the eaſt and weſt, by the Dover and Aſhford roads. Until 1790 it remained an uneven and rugged piece of paſture, when Mr. S. commenced his great undertaking, not for his own advantage, but ſolely for the recreation and amuſement of the public. After immenſe labour, on the part of a numerous body of workmen, and great perſonal exertions, as well as pecuniary ſacrifices, it at length aſſumed a very different appearance from which it had before exhibited. The grounds were levelled, the walls were repaired, the little hill, or *tumulus*, was rendered more uniform, and the whole was planned and laid out with a conſiderable degree of taſte. To ſupport the expences of maintaining walls and fences, and other neceſſary repairs, this generous citizen appropriated an annual ſalary; and the corporation being, by that time, ſenſible of the improved value of their eſtate, granted the ground at a pepper corn rent, to Mr. S., for the remainder of his life. But the guardians of the poor, actuated by a narrow policy, having aſſeſſed the leſſee, for what proved a great advantage to the public, without being of any ſervice to the proprietor; this charming ſpot fell rapidly to decay. At length, the mayor and aldermen having expended 220l. in repairs, under the judicious direction of Mr. Alderman Bonce, another public ſpirited man, who, after arranging their charters, undertook to recover this place of public amuſement from the dilapidated ſtate into which it had fallen, it was reſtored by his exertions to its former beauty. Mr. Goſtling, in his Walk in and about the City of Canterbury, gives the following deſcription of it:—"The walks throughout are gravelled, and thoſe round the lower part of the incloſure, ſhaded with poplar trees and detached plantations of ſhrubs; a ſtraight walk, thirteen feet wide, and 1150 in length, extends between two rows of limes, forming a communication at each end, and in the centre, with the hill and the ſurrounding walks. The terrace 12 feet wide, and 1840 long, is formed on the top of the rampart within the wall, which has been repaired, and raiſed into a parapet the whole length, and continued from within a few paces of St. George's gate, (over the lofty and ſpacious arch acroſs the Dover road, on the ſpot whereon ſtood Riding-gate), to the opening at the entrance near Wincheap; paſſing in its courſe the old watch towers, four of the areas of which, are planted with trees and flowering ſhrubs, encloſed with commodious ſeats, and defended by handſome paliſades. From the lawn are ſerpentine walks, bordered with quick thorn, and fenced by poſts and chains, 480 feet in aſcent on each ſide, to the ſummit of the mount; which, by theſe improvements, was heightened about 18 feet. On its ſide is a circular walk, having ſeats, which command uninterrupted views of the city and adjacent country; upon the top, a round gravelled plat, 26 feet in diameter, a ſtone pillar, having in its baſe four ſemicircular niches, fronting the cardinal points of the compaſs, ſurmounted with a ſhaft, terminated with an ornamental urn, was erected by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants, in 1803; at the ſame time a neat cottage was built, for the conſtant reſidence of a gardener, at 60l. per annum, voted in perpetuity, by the corporation as his ſalary for keeping the whole in repair. On two of the four marble tablets of the pillar, are the following inſcriptions:—

EAST TABLET.

"This field and hill were improved, and theſe terraces, walks, and plantations, made in the year 1790, for the uſe of the public, at the ſole expence of James Simmons, eſq. of this city, alderman and banker. To perpetuate the memory of which generous tranſaction, and as a mark of gratitude for his other public ſervices, this pillar was erected by voluntary ſubſcription, in the year 1803."

WEST TABLET.

"The mayor and commonalty of this ancient city, in conſequence of the expenſive improvements lately made in this field, unanimouſly reſolved, in the year 1802, to appropriate the ſame, in perpetuity, to the uſe of the public, and to endow it with ſixty pounds a year, for the maintenance and ſupport of the terrace, walks, and plantations, payable out of the chamber."

From hence "continues the minor canon," the proſpects of the city, the ſurrounding villages, and the gently riſing hills, form a moſt beautiful and picturesque picture. Since this period, indeed ſo lately as the ſummer of 1805, Mr. Alderman Simmons, in addition to his former munificence, added a beautiful orcheſtra, conſtructed with great taſte, in which ſometimes one, and ſometimes two, united bands of the regiments quartered in the city, are ſtationed, on purpoſe to entertain the inhabitants every evening during the ſummer. "On the whole, he is ſuppoſed to have expended about 2000 guineas, in his various improvements, and that ſolely for the benefit of the citizens of, and ſtrangers occaſionally repairing to, Canterbury. At length, at the general election, in 1806, his townſmen were enabled to exhibit a proper ſenſe of gratitude and reſpect, by electing him one, of their two, repreſentatives; and, he accordingly died, as he had lived, in their ſervice, February, 1807, while attending his duty in parliament.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At North Shields, Capt. Wm. Thompſon, of the ſhip Eagle, to Miſs Catherine Robinſon

At Newcaſtle, the Rev. George Atkin, to Miſs Ann Grey.—Mr. Francis Ewart, merchant, to Miſs Eliz. Emerſon, ſecond daughter of the Rev. George E.—Mr. James Aliſon, merchant, of Leith, to Miſs Bell, daughter of the late John B. eſq. of Gallowhill-houſe.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Carr, of Wilton-Gilbert, to Miſs Mary Carr.

At Eaſington, Capt. Sharpe of Sunderland, to Miſs Wilkinſon, of Hawthorn.

At Wearmouth, Mr. Stevenſon, preacher in the Methodiſt Connexion, to Miſs Eliz. Punſhon, of Sunderland.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, the Rev. John Elliſon, 76; upwards of 50 years curate of the church of St. Nicholas.—Mr. Wm. Weland, attorney.—Mrs. Fothergill, widow of Capt. F.—Mr. Robert Bulman, eldeſt ſon of Mr. B.—Mrs. Eliz. Hewitſon, widow of Mr. John H. 88.—Mrs. Stamp, wife of Mr. Thos. S.—Mrs. Alice Aſhworth, 46.—Mr. Robert Wilkinſon.—Mrs. Iſabella Simpſon, wife of Mr. Rob. S. 92.

At Goſwick, near Berwick, Thos. Alder, eſq. deputy-lieutenant and commiſſioner of the Property-tax for Norham and Iſlandſhire, in the north part of the county of Durham.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Hunter, 62.—Mr. Cuthbert Symm, 72. He had not been out of doors for upwards of 40 years.

At Croniwell, Durham, Mrs. Surtees, wife of Rob. S. eſq.

At Highſide near Hexham, where he had been upwards of twenty years a diſſenting miniſter, the Rev. Mr Poole, 60.

At Durham, Mr. Robert Bone, 55. He was ſecretary to the provincial grand lodge of Freemaſons of the county of Durham, ever ſince its eſtabliſhment in 1788.—Mrs. Spencer, mother of Mr. S. ſchoolmaſter 80.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. P. ſurgeon in the royal navy.

At Black Hedley, Northumberland, Nicholas Hopper, eſq. aged 60, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe whilſt looking over his grounds. Of this gentleman, it may be truly ſaid, that the character of Pope's Man of Roſs was completely exemplified in his conduct.

At Summerhouſe, near Darlington, Mrs. Sanderſon.

At Berwick, Mrs. Gladſton, widow of Mr. Robert G.—John Clark, eſq. a conſiderable Weſt India planter.

At Morpeth, Miſs M. P. Shute, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas S.—Mr. John Burn, 18.

At Warkworth, John Watſon, eſq. major of the northern diviſion of the Percy Tenantry Volunteer Riflemen, and formerly major of the 65th regiment, 64.

At Darlington, the Rev. Thos. Morland, more than 50 years, head maſter of the free grammar ſchool there.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The following agricultural fact is worthy of notice: On moſs-land at Caſtle Head, never before cultivated, were laſt year grown carrots, which in one ſquare yard (tried in ſeveral parts of the field) weighed 47lb. Half an acre produced, on the average, 9 tons, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 16lb. of carrots, which, at 4s. per cwt. would amount to 36*l.* 18s. 6d. The quantity of potatoes growing on four ſtatute acres of the ſame field was 690 buſhels. The rows were four feet aſunder.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. James Dawſon, to Miſs Shepherd.—Captain Hinde, of the ſhip Fortune, to Miſs Corkhill, daughter of Capt. C. of Padſtow.—Mr. W. Bower, jun. ſhip-builder, to Miſs Elizabeth Barker, ſecond daughter of Mr Richard B.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Parrington, to Miſs Nancy Hannah.

At Gretna-Green, Mr. Siſſon, to Miſs Todhunter, both of Penrith.

Died.] At Rickerby, near Carliſle, Wm. Richardſon, eſq. 85.

At Hawkeſdale, near Carliſle, John Pearſon, eſq. 42. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 52d regiment of foot, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral actions with that corps in the Eaſt Indies. His ſocial diſpoſition, wit, and eaſy manners, endeared him to a numerous circle of acquaintance, who lament the loſs of a pleaſant companion and an affectionate friend.

At Carliſle, Mrs. Sarah Holmes, 75.—Mrs. Mary Acton, wife of Mr. Thos. A. 52.—A few days after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Fairbairn—Mrs. Stalker.—Mr. Richard Peat, 82.—Mr. James Irving, of the Crown and Mitre tavern.—Mrs. Jane Roundell, 87.—Mr. John Hornſby, 82.

At

At Uindale near Cockermouth, Mrs. Betty Thompſon, 97.

At Workington, Mrs. Mackinſon, wife of Captain Joſeph M. 62.—Mrs. Scrugham, 80.

At Stainborn, Mr. John Stockdale, 78.

At Kendal, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. Henry W.—Mrs Campbell, wife of Dr. C.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Michaelmas Keſwick, 53.—Mr. James Carruthers, 60.—Mr. Benjamin Gilliat, 80, formerly maſter of a veſſel out of this port, but retired from buſineſs ſeveral years ago. He was the laſt ſurvivor of four brothers, all of the ſame occupation, (and chiefly employed in the foreign trade) who, after encountering for years the perils of a maritime life, and traverſing innumerable leagues of water, at laſt reſigned their breath in the place where firſt they drew it; each of them (one excepted) having numbered his eightieth year.—Mrs. Jane Keſwick, 84.

At Harparigg, near Langholm, Mr. Wm. Bothrick, 96.

At Cleator, Miſs Margaret Foſter, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John F. of Whitehaven.

At Burton, in Lonſdale, Mr. Thomas Smith, 67.

At Hague-hall, Mrs. Allott, relict of the Rev. Mr. A. 76.

YORKSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Dock-Company, held at the Guildhall, in Hull, the accounts for the year 1806 were audited, and the total ſum to be divided, declared to be £8901 15s or £49 9s. 1d. per ſhare, upon one hundred and eighty ſhares,—in which number are included the twenty-five new or additional ſhares admitted the laſt year.

Married.] At York, Mr. Thos. Sanderſon, to Mrs Harriſon.—Mr. Thos. Ellis, of Norton, near Malton, to Miſs Waud, of Acomb.

At Birſtall, Mr. John Alderſon, of Liverpool, to Miſs Knowles, of Gomerſall.

At Richmond, Mr. F. Story, to Miſs Mary Dale.

At Hull, Capt. Richard Maxwell, to Mrs. Thomas, of Liverpool.

At Pocklington, John Bagley, eſq. to Miſs Bell, daughter of Mr. B. ſurgeon.

At Scarbro' Capt. Smith, of the ſhip Lincoln, to Miſs Willis.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wm. Bradley, architect, of Halifax, to Miſs Rideout, daughter of Mr. Wm. R. of Manchester.

At Myton, in Craven, John Charnley, eſq. of Lancaſter, to Mrs. J. Peele, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Armiſtead, vicar of that pariſh.

Died.] At Oxton, near Tadcaſter, Mrs. Siddall, 101. She retained all her faculties to the hour of her death.

At York, the Rev. John James Dobſon, of Crambe. He has left handſome legacies to the York County Hoſpital, the ſchools for Blue Coat Boys, and Grey Coat Girls, and the Diſpenſary eſtabliſhed there; and alſo to the poor of the pariſh of Crambe, where he died, and to the poor of the pariſh of St. Saviour's-gate, where he is buried in a family vault.—Mrs. Sinclair, wife of Robt. S. eſq. recorder of the city.

Mrs. Conſitt, widow of Mr. Richard C. whoſe death was announced in our laſt number.—Mrs. Catherine Rudd, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Abraham Blackſton R, vicar of Londeſbro' and Burnly, in the Eaſt riding.

At Barnby, near Selby, Joſeph Blanchard, eſq.—John Brewer, eſq.

At Whitkirk, near Leeds, Miſs Smallpage, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. 19.

At Kirkſtall, ſuddenly, in his barn, as is conjectured, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Waddington.—Mr. Thos. Myers.

At Warthill, near York, John Agar, eſq 87.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Gunning, relict of Thos. G. eſq. merchant, of Sheffield.

At Wyton, in Holderneſs, Mrs. Raines, wife of Wm. R. eſq. 28.

At Hedon, John Burſtall, eſq. 71.

At Beverley, Mrs. Iſabella Nicholſon, a maiden lady.—Mr. Richard Meadley, 73.—Miſs Rachel Wyrill, daughter of Mr. James W. being the third daughter he has buried in leſs than three months.

At Scarbro', Mr. Thos. Abott, 74.—Mr. Rich Crompton, 82.

At Hull, Mrs. Hewſon, wife of Mr. Geo. H.—Mrs. Harriet Bennet, wife of Captain Thos. B. of the Good-Intent, of London, 19.—Mrs. Eckins, 40 years matron of the workhouſe, 86.—Mr. Thomas Richardſon, jun.—Mrs. Staniforth, relict of John S. eſq. and aunt to John S. eſq. M.P. for this borough, 82.

At Winterburn, near Skipton, Thomas Wilkinſon, eſq. 69. and a few days afterwards his brother, Mr. James W. of Skipton, poſt-maſter.

At Clayton-hall, near Barnſley, Richard Greaves, eſq.

At Drypool, Mr. William Ramſden, formerly a ſtationer in Hull, and author of ſeveral tracts on religious, moral, and popular ſubjects.

At North Ferriby, Mr. Wm. Heſsleden, youngeſt ſon of Thomas H. eſq. 18.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, 42.—Mr. George Roper, merchant.

At Croſsland Hall, near Huddersfield, George Beaumont, eſq. formerly major of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry.

At Kettlewell, Craven, the Rev. Tennant Bolland, Curate of Hubberholm: a gentleman of the ſtricteſt probity and honour, with a heart always touched with the diſtreſſes of others, and a benevolence ever ready to relieve their wants and promote their future good.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Manchester, James Bellairs, eſq. of Derby, banker, to Elizabeth Anne, eldeſt

eldeſt daughter of Lawrence Peel, eſq. of Ardwick-Green, and niece of Sir Robert P. Bart. M.P.

At Garſtang, Mr. Parkinſon, attorney, to Miſs Buxton, daughter of Mr. B. of Ingol, near Preſton.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Parſon, to Miſs Jackſon.

At Preſbury, the Rev. L. Heapy, to Miſs Hubſon, of Sutton, near Macclesfield.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Smith, merchant, to Mrs. Heale.—Mr. James Balberney, to Mrs. Dove, widow of Capt. D.

Died.] At Mancheſter, Mr. Julius Leuchte, leader of the band of the gentlemen's concert, 24.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. B. organiſt of St. Ann's church.—Mr. J. B. Steadman, ſecretary to the Infirmary.—Mrs. Dickinſon, wife of Mr. Joſeph D. of Salford, 32.—Thomas, third ſon of the late Mr. S. O. Birch, 15.—Mrs. Heywood, wife of Mr. William H.—Mr. Joſeph Tindall, 74; he was employed in the exciſe upwards of fifty-three years.

At Clithero, the Rev. Mr. Heaton, perpetual curate of the united chapelries of Whitewell, Grindleton, and Toſſet, and under-maſter of the free grammar-ſchool, Clithero.

At Quarmore Park, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Gibbon, wife of Charles G. eſq.

At Furneſs-abbey, Mr. Tho. Atkinſon, 36.

Mr. George Hartnel, chief clerk to the Backbarrow-company, near Cartmel.

At Hareholme, near Rochdale, Mr. Wm. Dockwray, eldeſt ſon of Mr. David D. of Lancaſter, and one of the partners in the Hareholm Manufactory.

At Preſton, Baſil, ſon of the late — Fitzherbert, eſq. of Swinnerton, near Stone, Staffordſhire.

At Wigan, Mrs. Ryding, widow of Mr. Thomas R. 90.

At Levenſhulme, Mr. Sam. Beſwick, 92.

At Bolton, Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. James M.

At Fulwood, near Preſton, Mr. Caleb Ratcliff.

At Swinton, Mr. Robt. Boardman, 79. For near 60 years he had been a conſiderable fuſtian manufacturer, and was the oldeſt member of a ſociety of Proteſtant Diſſenters, of which he was always a zealous ſupporter.

At Edgworth, near Turton, Mr. John Charter, 57.

At Green's Nook, in Roſſendale, George Ormerod, eſq.

At Slade hall, near Mancheſter, Mr. Moſes Siddall.

Mr. John Fox, more than 45 years maſter of Tarleton ſchool, 74.

At Shaw, Samuel Taylor. He lay ill ſeven years without uttering a word, but about a month before his deceaſe, he recovered the faculty of ſpeech ſo as to be able to converſe with his friends.

At Liverpool, Mr. Cheadle, broker, of Mancheſter.—Mr. John Goldſon, 66.—Mr. Wm. Coppack.—Mr. Henry Fletcher, 70.—Mr. Wm. Parry, of Eglwyſfach, Denbighſhire, 91.—Mr. James Gill.

Near Gee Croſs, John Robotham, (known by the name of Old England) aged 79. He was much admired for his promptitude in making rhymes, in converſation ſeldom replying to any queſtion without one; many of which will be long remembered by his acquaintance. Had he received a liberal education, he probably might have ranked as a reſpectable poet.

CHESHIRE.

The ſingular mildneſs of the preſent winter has been generally remarked by the premature appearance of flowers, and other productions of nature; apple and pear trees have bloſſomed and borne fruit, gooſeberries were plucked at Chriſtmas, and a throſtle's neſt with three eggs in it was found in a garden in this county, on the 4th of January. But a ſtill greater curioſity, is to be ſeen at Cheſter. A gooſeberry buſh, which grows in a joint of the city walls (by the Kaleyards) has never failed for 20 years, to ſhew its fruit in the depth of winter, however ſevere; as it ſeems to be of the common kind, it may teach the ſpeculative and curious gardener, how to plant, to procure this, and perhaps other fruit, earlier than they have hitherto ever been attempted.

Married.] At Runcorn, Thomas Bate, eſq. to Miſs Jane Royle, ſecond daughter of Mr. Samuel R. of Ruſſia-hall, in the pariſh of Tattenhall.

The Rev. Roger Young, M.A. miniſter of Over, to Miſs Ann Williamſon, ſecond daughter of Joſeph W. eſq.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Joſeph Tomkinſon, 86.—Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Geo. H.—Mr. Pope, proctor.—Miſs Willan, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. rector of St. Martin's.—Mr. Turner, one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Mr. White, 56.—Mrs. Young.—Mr. Ratcliffe.—Miſs Barnes, daughter of Thomas B. eſq.

At Upholland, Mr. John Platt, an eminent linen, check, and canvaſs manufacturer, of Wigan, 70.

At Moreton, in the hundred of Wirral, Mr. George Meadow, 90. He was uncle, great-uncle, great-great-uncle, and great-great-great-uncle to nearly 500 perſons; and what is remarkable, he was uncle to a perſon, more than twelve months older than himſelf.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Leigh.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Oſmaſton, Mr. George Hewſon, of Woolton, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Sarah Hodgkinſon.

At Wirkſworth, Mr. John Alſop, of Lea-Bridge, to Miſs H. Smedley.

At Aſhborne, Mr. Tomlinſon, to Miſs Marſhall.

Died.] At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Miſs Iſabella

bella M'Knaught, only daughter of Mr. Robert M'K. 18.

At Church Broughton, Mr. Thomas Milner, 59.

At Cavendiſh-Bridge, Mrs. Flack, 35.

At Derby, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 30.—Mr. George Oldham, 31.—Mr. James Dugdale, 69.—Mr. Thomas Lonſdaie.

At Cheſterfield, Rich. Slater, gent. 67.

At Denby, Mrs. Lowe, only ſurviving daughter of Vincent L. eſq.

At Brailsford, Mrs. Plummer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Joſhua Mann, gent. of Stragglethorpe, to Mrs. Clayton.—Mr. Hall, to Miſs Smith.

At Southwell, Mr. Cooke, ſurgeon, to Miſs Brett, of Fledborough.

Died.] At Basford, Miſs Pearſon, daughter of Mr. Andrew P. 20.

At Linby, Miſs Sarah Allcock.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Butler—Mrs. Crackle, 63.—Abraham Woolley, gent. 70.

At New Radford, Mr. Thomas Creſwell.

At Teverſal, near Mansfield, Mr. Joſeph Paulſon.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Committee for managing the funds of the city of Lincoln Charitable Repoſitory, inſtituted for the relief of poor married women, during the month of their confinement; and for the education and employment of poor female children, have publiſhed the following ſtatement of the receipts and diſburſements of that laudable inſtitution, during the laſt year:

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Caſh remaining in hand - 60	0	0	To childrens ſchooling 34	4	8	
Subſcriptions and benefactions 54	12	0	Mrs. Curtois' ſalary, and preſents 12	2	0	
By the ſale of ornamental works made by the ladies - 18	16	10	To the ſick fund - 18	16	10	
By ſale at the ſhop 56	8	0½	Materials for employing the children 63	2	5	
			Balance in hand - 61	10	11½	
£189	16	10½		£189	16	10½

Married.] At Wainfleet, Mr. Wm. Cartwright, to Mrs. Mawen, both of Great Steeping.

At Belleau, Mr. Chriſtopher Foſter, jun. to Miſs Blaniſhed.

At Boſton, Mr. Wykes, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Reynolds.

At Lincoln, Mr. Edward Fowler, jun. to Miſs Mary Taylor.

Died.] At Stamford, aged 68, Mr. Lilly, ſub librarian at the ſubſcription-room, and brother to the late Mr. L. hoſier. Few men have known more of the troubles and viciſſitudes of life. He was a native of Market-Raiſin, but early in life embarked for America. In an excurſion up the country, he and his companions were ſeized by a party of Indians, and thoſe who were not maſſacred, were detained as ſlaves. In this ſituation the ſubject of this article was for a long period held, being repeatedly transferred from one ſavage chieftain to another, at the price of a few ſkins of wild beaſts. Having endured innumerable hardſhips, he at length effected his eſcape; and after ſpending ſome time as a ſchoolmaſter in America, he returned in indigence to his native country, and was indebted for a moderate ſubſiſtence to the ſituation he was charitably put into by the public library.—Mrs. Burton, 91.

At Falkingham, Benjamin Smith, eſq. 75.

At Burley, near Oakham, William Gillſon, eſq. He ſerved the office of high-ſheriff for the county of Rutland in 1802.

At Spalding, Mrs. Tatam, widow of Wm. T. eſq. of Moulton.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Burley, wife of Mr. William B. 59.—Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Sutterby, Mrs. Ann Soulby, relict of Mr. Robert S. of Skenderby Thorpe, 71.

At Barton, Mrs. Sowerſby, 76.

At Wainfleet, Mrs. Morton, 69.—Mrs. Kelk, 80.

At Great Steeping, Mr. John Goddard, 90.

At Halton Holgate, Mr. Rob. Holmes, 82.

At Halton, Mrs. Crow, wife of Mr. C. ſteward to Colonel Sibthorp.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

In the courſe of the laſt year, the Benevolent Society, eſtabliſhed at Leiceſter, in 1789, have relieved 226 perſons, at the expence of £118 12s.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Thomas Paget jun. eſq. to Anne, ſecond daughter of John Pares, eſq.—Mr. Rice, to Miſs Morlidge.

At Netherſeal, Mr. Shardlow, of Hinckley, to Miſs Orton, of Donisthorpe.

Mr. Dibbin, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Caſſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Throſſington.

At Loughborough, Mr. Stirland, of Ollerton, Notts. to Miſs Mary Brewin, ſiſter of Captain B.

Died.] At Blaby, Mrs. Cox, 82.

At Humberſton, Miſs Ann Wills.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Springthorpe, ſen.—Will. Cooper, gent. formerly an eminent hoſier, 90.—Mrs. Elizabeth Johnſon.—Mrs. Ledbrooke, 75.—Mr. Mattocks, formerly a ſadler, 87.—Mr. Boothby.—John Brown, gent. 72.

At Hinckley, Mr. William Neal.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Dalby, relict of Mr. D. ſurgeon and apothecary, 64.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Samuel Ragg.

At Queenby Hall, W. Latham, eſq.

At Thorpe Satchville, Mr. Phil. Gray, 68.

At Wrineſwould, Edward James, a day-labourer, 83. He received two premiums from

from the Leiceſter Agricultural Society, for ſupporting his numerous family without being burthenſome to the pariſh, and for long ſervitude in the family of Mr. Wm. Burrows. He ſupported through life an exemplary character for honeſty, induſtry, and piety, and was carried to the grave by ſix of his grandſons.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Stone, 73.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walſall, Mr. John Heeley, ſolicitor, to Miſs Hannah Spurrier, ſecond daughter of the late William S eſq.

At Stafford, William Eld, eſq. of Scighford, to Miſs Mary Keen.—Mr. Chas. Harvey, to Miſs Hyatt, daughter of William H. eſq. of the Mear-houſe.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. John Repton.

At Hampſtead Hall, George Birch, eſq. a juſtice of the peace for this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Quakers of Birmingham, with a liberality which entitles them to the reſpect of every friend of humanity, have ſubſcribed £1000. for the relief of Britiſh priſoners in France; a part of which has already ſafely reached the ſufferers.

Married.] At Farnborough, Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. to Miſs Holbech, eldeſt daughter of William H. eſq.

At Aſton, Thomas Parkin, eſq. of Lombard ſtreet, London, merchant, to Miſs Hughes, daughter of the late William H. eſq. of Weſt-Bromwich.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Batkin, to Miſs Alice Wyatt, daughter of Mr. W. of Sutton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Rothwell, engraver, 65.—Mr. Henry Reynolds, youngeſt ſon of Mr. R.—Mr. James Galleny, 76.—Mr. Thomas Lunt, 93.—Mr. Medlicot.—Mr. Matt. Redfearn.—Miſs Hannah Shenton, 20.

At Kenilworth, Mrs. James, 87.

At Coventry, Serjeant Sedgley, of the Royal Artillery.—Mr. Francis, 92.—Mrs. Fullilove.—Mrs. Cope.

At Molley Wake Green, Mr. John Barker, 58.

At Allum Rock, W. Ward, eſq. of Birmingham

At Bilford, Mr. Francis Charles, ſurgeon.

At Warwick, Mr. James Burn.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. James Parkinſon, of Liverpool, to Miſs Lee, of Sanſaw.

Thomas Brown, eſq. of Whitcot, near Clun, to Miſs Jones, of Pontpunton, near Knighton.

Died.] At Welſhpool, John Meredith Williams, eſq. of Dolannog, Montgomeryſhire.—Mr. Rich. Clayton.

At Minton, Mr. Richard Minton, 79.

At Fernhill, Miſs Juckes, late of Shrewſbury.

At Bettersfield, near Hanmer, Mr. Cartwright, 80.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Willings, relict of Edward W. eſq. 87.

At Pitchford, Thomas Ottley, eſq. one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this county. Providence beſtowed on him health and length of days; of which ſingular bleſſing, no one ever made a more grateful or proper uſe; for his whole life was invariably directed to every wiſe, and good, and laudable purpoſe. In his public character, he was upright, judicious, and impartial; in private life, the amiable and accompliſhed gentleman; polite, hoſpitable, and attentive to his friends; kind, conſiderate, and benevolent to his tenants and dependents; humane and charitable to his indigent fellow-creatures: his whole conduct was an example to thoſe of high rank, and his virtues and integrity an example to mankind. Univerſally and deſervedly reſpected; full of years, and matured in all thoſe virtues which adorn and dignify human nature, he departed this life, with that unſpeakable peace which ever marks the end of the upright and juſt man, at the venerable age of 90 years.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. James Wilſon, 72.—Miſs Browne, daughter of the late Thos. B. eſq.—Mrs. Vaughan, 83.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Francis Hooper, to Miſs Tymbs, daughter of Mr. T. printer of the Worceſter Journal

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Pritchard, of the Green Dragon.—Mrs. Lewis, relict of Mr. George L. engraver, 76.—Mrs Gardner, wife of Mr. G. maltſter, at the Croſs.—Mrs. Tidmarſh, of the Wheat-ſheaf.—Mr. William Price, 66.

At Shrewley, Mr. Brazier.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. John Jones, upwards of 40 years veſtry-clerk of that borough.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The reſult of a courſe of experiments has been laid before the Hereford Agricultural Society, by T. A. Knight, eſq. from which it appears that the *ſtrength* of the juice of any cider apple is in exact proportion of its *weight*. Thus the juices of the inferior apples are light when compared with the juices of the old and approved ſorts. The Foreſt Stire outweighed every other, until it was put in competition with the new variety produced by Mr Knight, from the Siberian Crab and the Lulham Pearmain; nor could any other juice be found equal in weight to the latter.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Knill, wife of Thomas K. eſq mayor of this city. She was ſitting alone by the fire, which caught her clothes, and burned her in ſuch a dreadful manner, that ſhe expired next morning. She was nearly 90 years of age, had been deprived of ſight for ſeveral years, but was uncommonly cheerful in diſpoſition.—Mr. Griffiths, of the Hop Pole Inn, 53.—Mrs. Knapp.—Mr. G. Smith, 57.

At Bourſhill, Mrs. Haynes, 75.

At Eccles Green, the Rev. Joſeph Carleſs, vicar of Stretford, in this county, and of Berry, Montgomeryſhire.

At Titley, Francis Hooper, eſq. 71.

The Rev. Thomas Allen, vicar of Bridſtow, and perpetual curate of Brimfield, and a juſtice of the peace for the county.

At Leominſter, Mrs. Bradford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wooton-under-edge, G. H. Wheeler, eſq. to Miſs Jane Tatterſall.

At Henbury, Captain Hale, of the North Glouceſter militia, eldeſt ſon of J. Blagden H. eſq. of Alderley, to Lady Theodoſia Bourke, ſiſter to the earl of Mayo

Died.] At Glouceſter, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Jeremiah Hooper, a reſpectable farmer, of Bulley. He has left by will a pair of blankets to each of the poor women of his pariſh. It is remarkable, that the eſtate which he occupied was held 77 years under a leaſe for his own life; and the property now deſcends to James Wood, eſq.—Mrs. Martha Roberts, relict of David R. eſq. army-agent, late of London.—Mrs. Morgan, relict of Mr. John M. 81.—Mrs. Ridler, wife of Mr. Thomas R. 31.

At Durſley, William Vizard, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney of that place, 72.—Mrs. Francis.

At Lypiatt, near Stroud, Peter Leverſage, eſq. 61.

At Wooton-under-edge, Mr. Thomas Biddle, attorney, and one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Skey, wife of Mr. S. and one of the daughters of the late William Ruſſell, eſq. of Showell Green, near Birmingham.

At Nailſworth, Peter Smith, eſq. a captain in the Horſley and Tetbury volunteers.

At Charlton-Kings, W. Loveſey, eſq 61.

At Lidney, Sibilla Pritchard, 95.—Mary Evans, 100. There are now living in the ſame pariſh, ſeveral perſons who have attained to a very great age; and few places can boaſt ſo many inſtances of longevity.

At Uley, Mrs Lloyd, wife of Nath. L. eſq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Biceſter, Mr. Thomas Jennings, to Miſs Mary Foſter.

Died.] At Oxford, in his 68th year, Sir John Treacher, knt. He was elected one of the aſſiſtants in that corporation in April, 1784, and ſerved the office of Mayor in the ſucceeding year. On the 29th of July, 1785, he was elected alderman in the room of the late John Nicholls, eſq. and received the honour of knighthood when His Majeſty viſited that place the ſame year. Having ſupported theſe offices with dignity to himſelf and credit to the city, ſome years ſince, from ill health, he reſigned his alderman's gown. His remains were depoſited in the family vault at Stoke Talmage, near Tetſworth.—Mr. Jonathan Lowndes, printer, 57.—Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. W. yeoman-beadle in the univerſity.—Miſs Catharine Eaton, 24.

At Henley, Mr. Humphry Wrightwick.

At Bampton, Mr. Fox, ſen. A daughter who lived with him, and who has at different periods diſcovered ſymptoms of derangement, placed a quantity of gunpowder under the chair in which her father was ſitting, and by means of a train which reached to the outer door, ſet fire to the ſame; the exploſion from which was ſo powerful as to force a hole thro' the ceiling, and the window out of the room above. Her father was ſo ſeverely injured, that he ſurvived only a few days. A ſhort time before, ſhe had nearly effected his death by adminiſtering poiſon to him.

At Waterſtock, Lady Aſhurſt, wife of Sir William A. A.

At Biceſter, Mr. James Stratton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Samuel Edwards, eſq. of London, to Mrs. Smith, only daughter of the Rev. John Eccles, of Stoke Bruerne.

At Rotherſthorpe, Mr. Mark Howes, to Miſs Ann Howes.

At Farndon, Mr. Thomas Sharp, to Miſs Suſannah Buſh, daughter of George B. gent.

Mr. George Vickers of Kettering, to Miſs Ellis, of Clipſton

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. James Cole.—Mrs. Gates, wife of Mr. G. of the Poſt-office.

At Weſton-Favell, Mrs. Spencer, who many years kept a boarding-ſchool there, 69.

The Rev. John Sutton, vicar of Weekley, and Oakley Magna, and rector of Church Lawford, Warwickſhire. He was one of the moſt corpulent men in the county.

Mrs Barnes, wife of James Barnes, eſq. formerly principal engineer, and conductor of the Grand Junction Canal, but now an alderman and common brewer, of Banbury.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Goodhall, relict of Mr. G. ſurgeon, late of Market-Harboro'.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Townley Clarkſon, M. A. Fellow and Burſar of Jeſus College, Cambridge, and vicar of Hinxton and Swaveſey, to Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. J. Dubbs, of Seckington, Warwickſhire

At Ely, William Royle, M.D. ſon of the Rev. William R. of Crimpleſham, Norfolk, to Miſs Kitchener.

At Chatteris, Mr John Bonfield, jun. to Miſs Fryer.

At Ickleton, Mr. William Robinſon, architect, of Walden Grove, to Miſs M. Spencer.

Died.] At Barham-hall, Mrs. Lonſdale, widow of the Rev Chriſtopher L. formerly fellow of Peterhouſe, 92.

At Norman-Croſs-Barracks, Mr. John Crane, quarter-maſter of the Cambridgeſhire-militia, in which he entered as a private, when this conſtitutional force of the country was firſt raiſed.

The

The Rev. William Elliſton, D.D. maſter of Sidney College, Cambridge, and rector of Keyſton, Huntingdonſhire, 74. He was uncle to Mr. E the dramatic performer, to whom he has bequeathed conſiderable property.

At Milton, Mrs. Bell, wife of Captain B. of the South Lincoln militia.

At Wiſbech, Mrs. Edes, wife of John E. eſq.

At Cambridge, Mr. Azarias Smith, 58.—Mrs. Moule, wife of Mr. William M.—Mrs. Mary Sewſter, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Elias S. formerly an alderman of this corporation.

NORFOLK.

The breaches in the ſea banks, on the eaſtern coaſt of this county, near Horſey, which have annually laid ſo many thouſands of acres of land under ſea-water, after every high tide, and wind blowing at the ſame time from the North-eaſt, have been repaired under the direction of an able engineer, Mr. William Smith, of Buckingham-ſtreet, Strand; by a careful attention to the forms in which the tides and waves throw up and maintain banks of gravel and ſand on this coaſt, Mr. Smith has been enabled to conſtruct a ſucceſſion of break-water banks, which, though of the looſeſt materials, ſuch as are to be found on the ſpot, have effectually reſiſted the raging force of the waves during the laſt and preſent winter; particularly the high tide on the 14th ult one of the higheſt for 20 years paſt, during which they have effectually excluded the briny wave from 45,000 acres of marſhes, which were before annually, more or less inundated; this has encouraged ſome of the proprietors to erect banks and mills for lifting the rain and ſoakage water from the lower lands of this diſtrict, and 4000 acres of the wetteſt part, are now, for the firſt time, to be ſeen perfectly water-free in the midſt of winter. One of theſe proprietors has employed Mr. Smith (who is the author of a treatiſe on water-meadows) to convert 6 acres of the newly drained marſhes, into water-meadow, and to conſtruct machinery for raiſing the water for irrigating the ſame, which will ſhortly be completed and in uſe.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Robertſon, of Hockwold-cum-Wilton, to Miſs Newton, of Methwold.

At Wolterton, the Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouſe, to Miſs Huſſey.

Mr. John Davey, of Mattiſhall, to Miſs E. Money.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Iſaac Warner, to Miſs Jane Johnſon.—Mr. Chriſtopher Patterſon, to Miſs Capp.

Died.] At Taverham hall, Miles Sotherton Branthwayt, eſq.

At Edgfield, Mr. Robert Ives.

At Lynn, Mr. B Silverwood.

At Mattiſhall, Mr. Joſeph Bruton, 74.

At Hingham, Edward Evans, eſq. late captain in the 23rd regt, of Royal Welch fuſileers, 74.

At Norwich, Eliz. Plummer, 98

At Thruxton, Thomas Barton, eſq. 81.

At Bawdeswell, Mr. Rob. Leeds, 71.

At Nocton, William Maſon, eſq. 71.

At Stoke Holy Croſs, Mrs. Balding, 90.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Bouchery, relict of the Rev. Gilbert B. 72.

At Upwell, the Rev. Henry Saffery, rector of Honington, Suffolk.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Edgar, wife of admiral E.—Mr. Chriſtopher Spanton, many years a maſter in the coal-trade, 72.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Richard Reeve, eſq. M.D. of the Weſt Suffolk militia, to Mrs Jeaffreſon, of Bungay, relict of Samuel J. eſq.

Mr. Meadows Rodwell, of Barham, to Miſs M. A. Kedington, daughter of the late Robert K. eſq. of Sudbury.

Mr. T. Harwood, of Bottisford-hall, to Miſs Prentice, of Stowmarket.

Died.] At Bury, aged 83, Mrs. Leman, a maiden lady, only daughter of R. Leman, eſq. of Wickham Market, who in 1744 ſerved the office of high ſheriff of the county.—Mr. Dan. Hum.

At Melford-hall, the lady of Sir Harry Parker, bart.

At Elmſwell, Mrs. Hunt, relict of Mr. Simon H. 73.

At Beccles, Mrs. Wavers, 33.

At Cockfield, Mrs. Challis, wife of Mr. Edward C. 53.

At Calvert's Farm, Boreham, Mr. M. Hurrell.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Maldon, Mr. Sparks, ſurveyor of taxes, to Mrs. Ling, of the White-horſe inn.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Durrant, of the Black-boy inn, to Miſs Sarah Crooks.

Died.] At Springfield, Mr. Nath. Poole.

At Braintree, Mr. Morris, attorney.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Argent, wife of Mr. William A.

At Weathersfield, Mrs. Grub, widow, 101.

At Barking, Mrs. Allen, widow, 84.

KENT.

Married.] Matthias Wilks, eſq. of Dartford, to Miſs Browne, of Wellin[illegible].

At Chatham, Lieut Breſon, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs H. Tracey.

At Ath, Mr. Henry Paramore, yeoman, of Minſter, in Thanet, to Miſs Laſlet.

Died.] At Folkſtone, Mrs. Fox, 80.—Mrs. Roger Harvey, 73.

At Middle Deal, John Cannon, eſq.

At Wye, Mrs. Clifford, 86.

At Faverſham, Miſs Jolly, eldeſt daughter of Mr J

At Chiſlehurſt, Andrew Stone, eſq. 19.

At Broadſtain, Mr. Thomas Elgar, ſen.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. Lancefield.

At Spring Grove, Frances Suſannah, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Brett, eſq.

At Lyod, Lieutenant H. Terry, of the East Kent militia.—Mrs. Jones.

At

At Dover, Mrs. Mecrow, wife of Mr. William M.

At Herne, Mr. Gilbert Pembrook, 70.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Mary Wright, 76.—Mrs. Smith, relict of J. Smith, eſq. ſtore-keeper of the Ordnance at that place, 76.

At Broadford, John Auſten, eſq. 81.

At Smarden, Mrs. Jell, wife of Mr. William J. 77.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Suſannah Franks, a maiden lady, 69. The following perſons died within a fortnight, and all of them reſided for many years within one hundred rods of each other: Mrs. Steward, 80.—Mrs. Spong, 79.—Mr. Jacobſon, 85.—Mr. Allingham, 77.—Mrs. Hollingwotrh, widow of John H. eſq. 81.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Dodſon, one of the ſiſters of St. John's Hoſpital, 81.—Mrs. F. Bolting, 77.—Mrs. Eliz. Hambrook, 77.—Mrs. Ridout, relict of Mr. Thos. R. 85.

At Staplehurſt, Mrs. Crowther, 88.

SURRY.

Died.] At Shepperton, Mr. Fletcher Read, well known in the ſporting world, and a particular patron of the profeſſors of the pugiliſtic art. He had ſpent the evening with ſome convivial friends, and was next morning found dead in his bed by his ſervant. Mr. Read was a native of Dundee, near which place he had ſucceeded to eſtates by the death of his mother, the intelligence of which event he received only two days previous to his death. A poſt-chaiſe was waiting at the door for him, to ſet off to the north, to attend his mother's funeral, when his death was diſcovered.

At Egham, the Rev. Wm. Robert Jones, A. M. forty years lecturer of Egham, and maſter of the free grammar ſchool at that place.

At Wandſworth, William Walker, eſq. of Wootten, Berks.

At Carſhalton, G. Shepley, eſq.

SUSSEX.

The late high tides have made great encroachments at Brighthelmſtone, and at other places along the coaſt, waſhing down a conſiderable portion of the cliff about three quarters of a mile weſt of the ſea-houſes at Eaſt Bourne, and completely ſweeping away all the ſhingle below, which brought to light ſome curioſities, that have all the appearance of being of the higheſt antiquity; at leaſt of a period before the conqueſt of Britain by the Romans. They conſiſt of gold rings or bracelets, bearing a poliſh equal to any trinket when firſt turned out of the jeweller's hands; a maſs of mixed metal, of the colour of gold; and of braſs Celts, differently formed, and in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation: the latter, it may be fairly conjectured, were the weapons of war uſed by the Celtæ, who anciently peopled this iſland from the adjacent continent. The perſon who firſt found one of theſe bracelets, by traverſing the ſtrand in ſearch of valuables, which is cuſtomary with ſea-roamers after the ſhingle has ſhifted, having ſold it by weight for nine guineas, and made the circumſtance known, the ſearch was purſued by others, who ſoon picked up four more, varying but little in ſize and figure. The Celts were found in the cliff, owing to a portion of one of them being expoſed by the fall that had taken place.

Married.] At Lewes, Job Smallpiece, eſq. of Guilford, to Miſs Delia Molyneux, ſecond daughter of J. M. eſq. banker.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mrs. Milton, 90.

At Lewes, ſuddenly, Mrs. Scott, wife of Lieut. S. of the Cheſhire militia, 26.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, W. Gunthorpe, eſq. to Miſs Jackſon, daughter of J. J. eſq. of Bellevue.

At Alverſtoke, Lieutenant Elers, of the royal navy, to Miſs Yourghusband, daughter of the late George Y. eſq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ſiſter to the late Captain Y. of the navy.

Died.] At Andover, by ſhooting himſelf with a piſtol, Mr. Cowſlade, one of the proprietors of the Reading Mercury. He was a man univerſally reſpected, and no cauſe can be aſſigned for his committing ſuicide. Verdict, inſanity. Mr. Cowſlade married the eldeſt daughter of C. Smart, the poet, and was in partnerſhip with his mother in-law, Mrs. S. daughter of the late Mr. J. Newberry, bookſeller in London.

At Eaſtmeon, Mrs. Padwick.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Mew, wife of Mr. M. ſen.

At Wincheſter, Peter Gauntlett, eſq. clerk of the peace for the county, 58.

At Southampton, Mrs. Andrews.—Mr. Nathaniel Taylor.

At Itchen Ferry, Mrs. J. Diaper, of the Royal Oak, the heavieſt and moſt corpulent woman in thoſe parts.

At Emſworth, Lieut. Padeſon, of the Royal navy.—Mr. Belt.—Mrs. Phipps.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. J. Hume, rector of Weſt Kington, to Miſs Lydia Lane, youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas L. of Grittleton Houſe.

Mr. John Byfield, of Hains Farm, to Miſs Broom, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Charles B. of Weſtwood.

Died.] At Eaſtcot, near Devizes, Leonard Tinker, eſq. 32.

At Marlborough, R. Pinkney, eſq. lately a ſurgeon there.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Hinton, Miſs Maria Barr.

At Newbury, Robert Scott, M D. from the rupture of a blood veſſel in the lungs. We have not time now to detail the circumſtances of his life, yet it would be unpardonable to paſs him over in ſilence. Poſſeſſed of every virtue and acquirement that could render

render character amiable and life respectable, his death is regretted by all who knew him, but especially lamented by his friends; for those who knew him best esteemed him most. His profession enabled him to exercise humanity for the best of purposes, and the poor know not how much they have lost in this their benefactor. His great attainments gave him superiority, but he never claimed it, for his humility was exemplary. He had not completed his 32d year, yet had laid up larger stores of knowledge than most men who have arrived at double that age. In a word, he was learned without pride, humane without ostentation, and humble without meanness. To say more might look like flattery; but the writer of this, who knew him well, is certain it would be unjust to say less.

At Sparsholt, Thos. Gubbit, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The committee of the Bath Penitentiary have addressed the public on the close of the first year of their institution. "Convinced, (say they) as the committee are of the difficulty there may be in determining, with certainty, the progress of the improvement of the heart, or the growth of the religious principle in the soul; they are sensible, that it becomes them to speak with diffidence on the real moral and religious state of the six young women, who are now the objects of their care. But, they have the satisfaction of saying, if apparent piety and devotion; if uniform decency of manners and conversation; if exemplary industry and attention in the business which employs their time; and affectionate respect to the matron who superintends them; be fair grounds for concluding that conviction of past errors, sentiments of contrition, and resolution of amendment, have actually taken place in the minds of the penitents; the committee may then assure themselves, that the blessing of God has descended on their endeavours to befriend these outcasts of society; and that their welfare, both temporal and eternal, is likely to be ensured, by the advantages which this asylum has afforded them. Whilst the committee perform the painful task of reporting the death of one of the young women after her reception into the Penitentiary; they beg leave to add, that they found consolation under the melancholy event, in reflecting on the benefits they had been enabled to afford to the unfortunate individual, and on the salutary impression which her awful example evidently produced on the minds of the other penitents. They look back with something more than pleasure on the circumstances of their having given shelter to a helpless and devoted female, emaciated by disease, and bowed down with affliction; of their having soothed the sorrows of a broken heart, and quieted the agitations of a disturbed conscience of their having revived religious impressions which had been long forgotten; and inspired hopes of mercy and pardon, which were of power sufficient to soften the pains of decaying nature, and to triumph over the terrors of impending dissolution. The exact economy by which the expences of the house have been regulated, will be best estimated, by a reference to its receipts and disbursements; and by the recollection that eight females, on an average, have been supported from February, 1806, to the present time, for the sum of 172l. 12s. 11d.; the remainder of the donations and subscriptions, which constituted the funds of the institution, having been disbursed in the purchase of furniture, and in defraying those contingent charges, which would necessarily be incurred on the commencement of such an establishment as the Bath Penitentiary. The total amount of the receipts, from December 20th 1805, to December 20, 1806, is 547l. 14s. 2d. and the expenditure, the greater portion of which was incurred by repairs, furniture, &c. on the first establishment of the institution is 565l. 14s. 6d.

Married.] At Bath, Captain Goldfinch, of the Oxfordshire Militia, to Miss Austin, daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Williams A. of Barbadoes.—Captain Elwin, of the 44th regiment, to Miss M'Glashau, only daughter of John M'G. esq. late of Jamaica.

At Clevedon, Henry Hallam, esq commissioner of stamps, to Miss Elton, eldest daughter of Sir Abraham E.

Died.] At Bath, Robert Gardiner, esq. 56.—Mrs. Rodd, wife of Colonel R. of Trebartha Hall, Cornwall.—At the house of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Hewett, Thos. Strettell, esq —The lady of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. sister to Sir Edward K.

At his house in Gay-street, at the advanced age of 95, Walter Long, esq. of a very ancient and respectable Wiltshire family. The wealth of this gentleman, landed, funded, and otherwise, may be justly termed immense. Notwithstanding his habits were generally supposed to be parsimonious, yet on numerous occasions he was generous and extremely liberal. To many public and loyal subscriptions he contributed with exemplary readiness and spirit; and towards the rebuilding of St. James's church in Bath, he gave the sum of 500l. About 35 years ago, on account of his prudentially relinquishing an inconsiderate promise of marriage that he had made to the accomplished Miss Linley (the late Mrs. Sheridan), he was brought on the stage, in the character of Mr Flint in the Maid of Bath, by that unsparing satirist, Samuel Foote. In the year 1765, he served the office of high sheriff for the county of Wilts. He was, the following year, a candidate to represent the city of Bath in Parliament, in opposition to the late John Smith, esq. of Combhay; he lost his election by one vote only, which vote was afterwards the subject of contention in the House of Commons, where its validity was ultimately established

bliſhed. He poſſeſſed a comprehenſive mind and ſound judgment, which continued to the laſt perfect and unimpaired. To the verge of life he felt anxiouſly warm to the ſituation of Europe, its politics, intereſts, and embarraſſments; and poſſeſſed a perfect knowledge of every prominent character now acting on that great and gloomy theatre: but he never once deſpaired of the continent ſurmounting its difficulties; of the ſafety of England he did not entertain a fear. As a ſcholar, Mr. Long might be placed in a ſuperior claſs; he was generally well read, and was allowed, by perſons of acknowledged taſte and learning, to repeat the Odes of his favourite Horace in the true ſpirit of that inſpired poet; and that with the cleareſt recollection, to the laſt month of his very long life. His private charities were extenſive and unoſtentatious; ſo that his death will be proportionably regretted. Not many years ſince, he renewed the leaſes of moſt of his tenants at their old rents, though the eſtate had, by a fair eſtimation, riſen in value upwards of 100,000l. In early life, Mr. Long entered largely into the faſhionable world, and partook of its various pleaſures, but never ſo far as to injure his conſtitution; and though poſſeſſing a large fund of wit, it was ſo tempered with good humour, that it was never known to hurt the feelings of a friend, or wound the reputation of an individual. Though ſuch a character may have poſſeſſed ſome errors that imperfect human nature is ever ſubject to, yet before ſo many acknowledged excellencies they will fade away and be forgotten; but his ſteady patriotiſm, his private charities, and public munificence, will be long held in grateful and affectionate remembrance. His remains were interred in the family vault at Whatton, near Melkſham, Wilts. Mr. L. has left very few perſonal legacies; he having outlived a great number of friends, to whom in former wills he had beſtowed handſome tokens of his reſpect. The intereſt of property to the amount of upwards of 200,000l. in the funds, and in the banks, together with the produce of his vaſt eſtates, are bequeathed to his ſiſter during her life. The money is to be laid out in land, and added to the other eſtates; the whole annual income of which, at her deceaſe, is to be equally divided between R. Long, eſq. M. P. for Wilts; his brother, John Long, eſq. of Melkſham; and Daniel Jones, eſq., for their reſpective lives; then to go to the two ſurvivors, and afterwards to the laſt ſurvivor. At the demiſe of thoſe three gentlemen, it is to concentre in the eldeſt ſon of R. Long, eſq. or other male heir.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. John H. of the Library.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of John Palmer, eſq. M.P.

At Dorcheſter, T. Beach, eſq. many years an eminent portrait-painter, of Bath, 68. He was a native of Milton-Abbey, a village, ſince converted into the noble manſion of the Earl of Dorcheſter. From his earlieſt years, Mr. Beach evinced a ſtrong deſire to be an artiſt; and under the patronage of the Dorcheſter family, he became a pupil to Sir Joſhua Reynolds, in the year 1760. How well he ſucceeded under that great maſter, his works, which, in the neighbourhood of Bath, are very numerous, will fully teſtify; the pictures which he painted about twenty years ago were certainly executed in the happieſt periods of his pencil; though a late performance, a portrait of Dr. Harrington (from which an excellent mezzotinto has been engraved), muſt be equally admired. His moſt celebrated work is a large picture of the domeſtics in the ſervice of the late H. H. Coxe, eſq. of Penmore. This picture is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir J. C. Hippeſley, of Stoneaſton. No one can contemplate this performance, without heſitating which moſt to prefer, the hand of the maſter or the pupil. To Mr. B.'s profeſſional excellence, we muſt add that no man ever poſſeſſed a more friendly and benevolent diſpoſition; he was a good ſcholar, and exemplary in the exerciſe of religion and charity; yet no man more enjoyed the ſocial circle, or more contributed to its mirth.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the laſt court of governors of the Aſylum for Lunatics, held at Exeter, the report made was, 15 patients diſcharged cured, 15 out on trial with their friends, 32 in the houſe, of whom 12 are much recovered. The meeting cloſed with an addreſs to the public, in which we find the following very important obſervation:—"We cannot refrain from anxiouſly endeavouring to impreſs on the public mind, that inſanity ſo far from being incurable by ſcientific and medical treatment, as many have unfortunately thought, is, perhaps, of all maladies the moſt eaſily and certainly removed, if attempted on its firſt appearance, or in its early ſtages. In this inſtitution, no one recent caſe has failed to receive a ſpeedy cure. But probably there is not any diſeaſe incident to humanity, in which neglect or delay is attended with ſo ſerious diſadvantage and miſchief; ſince in ſuch caſes, even ſecluſion from the world, and the moſt judicious treatment do not always ſucceed, and never without long perſeverance."

Died.] At Plymouth, Lieut.-Colonel Hatfield, 70. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions during the late American war, as commanding officer of the 43d and 45th grenadiers, and was, in the trueſt ſenſe of the word, a ſoldier's friend.

At Norton-houſe, near Dartmouth, Thomas Bond, eſq. His death will be greatly lamented by all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance, and moſt ſeverely felt by the poor in that neighbourhood, to whoſe neceſſities he has for many years moſt liberally contributed. He was a polite and accompliſhed gentleman,

man, an elegant and claſſical ſcholar, and a truly pious and exemplary chriſtian

At Parker's-well-houſe, R. Sproule, eſq. 60.

At Exeter, Mr. Richard Chamberlain.—Mrs. Alice Floud, 74.—Mrs. Mary Vincent. the coroners for tnis county.

CORNWALL.

It does not appear that the petitions of the proprietors of mines to government have procured the adoption of any meaſure for their relief. Meanwhile ſeveral of the largeſt mining concerns in the county, ſuch as the Conſolidated Mines, Dolcoath, and others, continue to drag on heavily, and at a great loſs, in the hope of a favourable change; and ſhould this not ſoon take place, they muſt inevitably ſtop.

Married.] At Crediton, Mr. Smith, ſolicitor, to Miſs Cleave.—Mr. Stephen Hugo, ſurgeon, to Miſs Dinah Ward.

Died.] At Padſtow, Miſs Suſannah Peter.

At Trevine, in conſequence of her clothes catching fire, Mrs. Beauchamp, ſiſter of Joſeph B. eſq. of Pengrup, 77.

At Bodmin, Mr. Chriſtopher Sloggett, one of the members of the corporation, 80.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Liſbon, Don juan de Braganza, Duke of Lafoens, uncle of the preſent Queen of Portugal, and founder and perpetual preſident of the Portugueſe Royal Academy of Sciences. In the Seven years war, he had ſerved as a volunteer in the Auſtrian army; after the reſtoration of peace made the uſual tour of Europe, and viſited Lapland. In 1773, he travelled into Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. All the contemporary ſovereigns, Frederic the Great, Catharine II. Clement XIV. Joſeph II. &c. highly eſteemed and reſpected him, with the laſt mentioned he carried on an epiſtolary correſpondence, and on his return to his native country, he founded the Royal Academy of Sciences; the expences of which, he himſelf defrayed for five years. He thought it not enough to be the patron of the ſciences, but likewiſe cultivated them himſelf. He was of a lively chearful diſpoſition, and was diſtinguiſhed for the openneſs and magnanimity of his character. He had a ſtrong predilection to the French, and degraded himſelf by accepting one of the grand-croſſes of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE humidity and attendant mildneſs of the ſeaſon, have retarded the preparation for ſowing and ſetting Field Beans on ſtrong ſoils, operations on which uſually have at this time been in great forwardneſs. On light ſoils, preparations have been made for ſowing Barley, and a great breadth of lay ground has been already broken up for Oats. The Wheats, Rye, and winter Tares ſtill continue to look well, and the Artificial Graſſes are very flouriſhing, and promiſe early feed for Ewes and Lambs. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 75s. 8d.; Barley, 37s. 11d.; and Oats, 26s. 4d.

From the Fens, immenſe droves of coleſeed fed ſheep have been recently ſent to Smithfield in high condition. But from the prevailing warmth and wetneſs, coleſeed is found to grow too faſt, and the remainder of the feeding ſtock, which is ſtill conſiderable, do not do ſo well.

The ſame obſervation holds good, in reſpect to Turnips—a crop which has been this winter univerſally good, and abundant.

The practice of ſtall-feeding beaſts on oil-cake, ground corn, turnips, &c. being now general, ſcarcely a well managed farm is without a few, and it occaſions a great ſtock of fat cattle, in the country, which has conſiderably reduced the prices of fat meat. Notwithſtanding the large ſupplies wanted by government and merchant ſhipping, Cows and Calves are more reaſonable.

Little buſineſs has been lately done, in the horſe markets. Some few Fen-bred cart Colts have been ſold at very high prices.

The demand for Porking Pigs ſtill continues great. In Smithfield, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; Mutton, from 4s. 5d. to 5s.; and Pork, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT appears, that in the year 1805, 467 ſhips, 52,997 tons burthen, and 3514 men were employed in the Newfoundland Fiſheries; and in the year 1806, 577 ſhips, 64,667 tons burthen, and 4,336 men, making an increaſe of 110 ſhips, 11,670 tons, and 822 men, in this trade alone.

There paſſed the Sound, during the courſe of the year 1806, 7140 veſſels; that is to ſay, 3535 from the North Sea to the Baltic; and 3605 from the Baltic to the Sea. Of theſe were,

Danes	878	Hamburghers	25	Ruſſians	53
Swedes	1001	Oldenburghers	57	Americans	107
Engliſh	1257	Bremeners	36	Portugueſe	14
Pruſſians	79	Roſtockers	47		
Pappenburghers	21	Lubeckers	31		

The average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares and Dock Stock, for February 1807, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25, New Bridge-ſtreet, London:—Grand Junction ſhares 87l. ex. dividend.—Ditto fifth Optional Loan, at 96l. for 100l.—Ditto Mortgage Bonds, 31l. 10s. per

per cent. diſcount.—Aſhton and Oldham, 100l.—Peak Foreſt, 55l. to 58l.—Worceſter and Birmingham, 36l. including all calls paid.—Aſhby de la Zouch, 24l.—Sheerneſs Pier Bonds, 25l. per cent diſcount.—Weſt India Dock, at 145l. per cent, paying 10 per cent. net per annum.—London Dock, at 107l. per cent. the half yearly dividend to Chriſtmas was 2l. 15s. per cent. net.—Eaſt India Dock, 118l. to 120l. per cent.—Globe Inſurance, 103l. per cent. dividend 6 per cent. laſt year.—Imperial Aſſurance, 10l. per cent. premium.—London Inſtitution, a proprietor's ſhare, 100l.

An Account of all Sheep's Wool, Woollen Bay, and Worſted Yarn, imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the laſt Ten Years; diſtinguiſhing Spaniſh from other Sheep's Wool, and the Countries from whence imported in each Year.

	WOOL.		Yarn Worſted.
	Spaniſh.	Not Spaniſh.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1797	28,042	224	1,440
1798	24,752	70	990
1799	27,412	42	2,213
1800	59,682	112	2,019
1801	39,928	56	967
1802	39,816	12,880	17,181
1803	18,620	40,796	5,156
1804	7,868	7,168	13,174
1805	5,880	4,284	26,568
1806	15,876	6,160	48,638

An Account of the Quantities of WINE imported and exported into Great Britain, from the Year 1790 to 1805 inclusive; diſtinguiſhing the French from that not French, and ſhewing the Quantities in each Year.

Years.	IMPORTED.			EXPORTED.		
	French.	Not French	Total.	French.	Not French.	Total.
	Tuns. Hds Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal	Tuns. Hds. Gal.
1790	1,101 2 52	28,043 0 24	29,144 3 13	255 3 14	1,374 1 36	1,630 0 50
1791	1,137 0 43	31,978 0 53	33,115 1 33	300 3 29	2,006 2 47	2,307 2 13
1792	1,617 1 9	33,908 2 42	35,525 3 51	337 2 59	1,170 2 38	1,508 1 34
1793	1,590 0 11	21,198 3 29	22,788 3 40	512 2 40	1,561 3 22	2,074 1 62
1794	757 3 25	29,501 2 40	30,259 2 2	604 1 20	1,635 2 39	2,239 3 59
1795	1,347 2 49	34,261 1 5	35,608 3 54	1,029 2 8	1,282 1 12	2,311 3 20
1796	1,809 3 38	21,883 1 62	23,693 1 37	1,439 3 1	2,083 2 34	3,523 1 35
1797	850 0 2	15,054 2 28	15,904 2 30	723 1 10	1,376 1 40	2,099 2 50
1798	1,577 0 49	21,710 3 0	23,287 3 49	1,319 0 50	1,622 0 2	2,941 0 52
1799	1,662 0 61	31,757 2 9	33,419 3 7	1,481 0 51	1,758 1 19	3,239 2 7
1800	2,078 1 15	30,254 0 11	32,332 1 26	1,857 1 2	2,201 3 18	4,059 0 20
1801	2,506 3 36	36,386 1 48	38,893 1 21	1,778 1 60	2,240 3 26	4,019 1 23
1802	1,236 1 61	29,170 2 55	30,407 0 53	729 0 23	1,922 0 9	2,651 0 32
1803	1,445 0 9	36,468 1 53	37,913 1 62	890 3 17	1,647 0 24	2,537 3 41
1804	1,425 3 0	17,994 0 2	19,419 3 2	1,387 1 8	2,229 3 2	3,617 0 10
1805	2,593 1 4	30,869 3 48	33,463 0 52	1,466 1 21	1,833 3 21	3,300 0 42

An

An Account of the Quantities of WINE *taken out for Home Conſumption, from the Year* 1790 *to* 1805 *inclusive; diſtinguiſhing the French from that not French, and ſhewing the Quantities in each Year.**

Yeara.	French.			Not French.			Total.		
	Tuns.	Hds.	Gal.	Tuns.	Hds.	Gal.	Tuns.	Hds.	Gal.
1790	845	3	38	26,668	2	51	27,514	2	26
1791	836	1	14	29,236	3	62	30,073	1	13
1792	1,279	2	13	32,738	0	4	34,017	2	17
1793	1,077	1	34	18,967	1	18	20,044	2	52
1794	153	2	5	25,475	0	48	25,628	2	53
1795	325	0	0	29,403	1	39	29,728	1	39
1796	182	2	6	16 386	3	20	16,569	1	26
1797	169	1	8	12,604	3	45	12,774	0	53
1798	248	3	50	18,898	3	47	19,147	3	34
1799	209	3	47	27,121	1	24	27,331	1	8
1800	230	1	3	24,133	3	35	24,364	0	38
1801	739	0	1	26,875	0	38	27,614	0	39
1802	536	3	15	28,215	2	23	28,752	1	38
1803	516	0	15	26,418	3	35	26,934	3	50
1804	70	0	0	16,033	1	53	16,103	1	53
1805	640	0	27	20,122	3	26	20,762	3	53

* This account is exclusive of Wine delivered, duty free, for the use of the navy.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Reviving Nature ſeems again to breathe,
As looſened from the cold embrace of death.

FROM the 19th of January to the 18th of February, the *weather* has for the moſt part continued as before, unuſually mild for the ſeaſon. During this time we have had no ſnow, and very little froſt. In ſunny days the *bees* have been ſeen flying about as if employed in collecting food: in ſhady places near their hives, however, ſeveral of them have been perfectly benumbed with the cold. I tried to recover two or three by taking them into the houſe, and placing them at a little diſtance from the fire, but I did not ſucceed.

On the 31ſt of January, which was an extremely warm day, two *peacock butterflies (papilio iris* of Linnæus) left their hiding places and were ſeen flying abroad. Some of the newſpapers have remarked that theſe butterflies, the moſt beautiful of any that this country produces, have been obſerved in other parts of England.

In the early part of the evening of this day, I was ſurpriſed by ſeeing a *bat* flit paſt me in the air.

Several of the *houſe flies* have in ſome degree recovered from their torpid ſtate, and crawl about the windows. Their limbs however are ſtiff, and all their motions are performed with difficulty.

February 1ſt. *China Roſes*, are ſtill in flower in the gardens. The firſt leaves of the *Common Feverfew (Matricaria parthenium)* begin to appear. *Crocuſes*, *Anemones*, and *Lauruſtinus*, *(Viburnum tinus)* are in flower.

The *red-breaſt*, *ſkylark*, *blackbird*, and *thruſh*, were all heard to ſing on the firſt of February. In the middle of the fine days, the woods and fields reſound with the notes of ſong birds, as if the ſpring was far advanced.

On the 6th of February, *Jonquils (Narciſſus Jonquilla)* were in flower; and the *hyacinths* had begun to puſh up their flowering ſtems. The beautiful crimſon ſtyles of the male flowers of the *hazel* were fully expanded, and the catkins had begun to open and ſhed their farina.

At this ſeaſon of the year the *hedge ſnails* (*helix arbuſtorem* of Linnæus) are found collected in conſiderable numbers about the roots of trees, in holes of ſuch as are decayed, and the ſheltered

tered places in hedge bottoms, ſo glued to each other, or to the place in which they are found as entirely to prevent the cold air from having admiſſion into the ſhells. In the courſe of a month or ſix weeks, if the weather be favourable, they will begin to crawl abroad.

February the 17th. The *Hedge-ſparrow*, and *Greater Titmouſe* ſing. *Rooks* begin to pair, and make preparation for building their neſts.

Red Archangel, (lamium purpureum), ivy-leaved Veronica, (veronica hederæfolia) and *green hellebore (helleborus veridis)* are in flower.

Three or four *Salmon* have been caught in the courſe of the preſent month, and theſe of conſiderable ſize.

In the night of the 17th of February the wind changed from S. W.; the prevailing quarter for ſome weeks paſt, to N. E. In conſequence of this, we have a hard froſt, which it is hoped will continue for a while, and put a temporary check to the vegetation. On the 18th we had a heavy gale of wind which laſted nearly the whole day. *Hampſhire, Feb.* 19th.

P. S. In the laſt Report, p. 104. l. 13. for *jurbelow* read *furbelow*, and for *phaldua* read *phalæna*.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, to the 24th of February 1807, *inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.63. Jan. 28. Wind N.W.
Loweſt 28.40. Feb. 14. Wind S.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 59 hundredths of an inch. On the 14th, the mercury 28 40, & on the next it was 28·99.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 60°. Feb. 14. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 26°. — 19. Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 18°. On the morning of the 17th, the thermometer ſtood at 44°; and on the morning of the 18th, it was only 26.

The quantity of rain fallen during the laſt two months is equal to 3·1 inches. Beſides the rain there has been a heavy fall of ſnow; near the metropolis it was but trifling, but at a diſtance it was drifted very many feet; and ſeveral of the coaches on the northern and eaſtern road were actually dug out of it.

We have alſo to notice a very remarkable high wind on the night between the 17th and 18th. It did almoſt incalculable miſchief to our ſhipping between Dover and Margate, and was productive of much ſerious miſchief in the Inland parts.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is nearly 37° ; of the barometer, it is 29 696. It has been higher and lower this month than we have witneſſed for ſome time.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

Some Correſpondents who have ſent, and others who have promiſed, communications relative to Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill, are informed that we ſhall give preference in our next to ſuch papers as beſt illuſtrate the ſubject by reference to facts. One of our correſpondents, wiſhes us to invite information relative to the encreaſing monopoly of Farms, and to thoſe branches of manufacture which give employment to children only. Theſe he calls ſources of Poor-Making, the continuance of which will render all other regulations nugatory.

Perſons who wiſh for information relative to the poor, will do well to conſult the Monthly Magazine of March, 1796; May, 1797; November and December, 1798; January, February, and May, 1799; April, June, September, and November, 1800; February and March, 1801; February, 1802; December, 1804; and November, 1805.

Correct Memoirs of Mrs. Charlotte Smith will be given in our next.

R. S. is informed that the Port-Folio has been deferred, owing to the preſſure of temporary matter.

Dr. Hamilton's valuable Paper on Hydrophobia ſhall appear in our next. Preference was given to the communication of Mr. Bartlett, becauſe it tended to diſſipate the deluſions and fallhoods, which the public have for ſome time been the dupes.

Beſides the illuſtration of the new ſyſtem of Finance, which is to be found in our Report of Public Affairs, our readers may expect a valuable communication in our next.